

Kakteen. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. M. H. N.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. *B. T. O.*—Buletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura. *Dykes, Iris*—W. R. Dykes. The Genus *Iris*. *Fedde, Repert.*—Fedde, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *J. R. H. S.*—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Lemoine, Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. G. Z.*—Möllers Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Dahlem bei Steglitz (Berlin). *N. B. G. Edinb.*—Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. *O. G. Z.*—Oesterreichische Garten Zeitung. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *Orchis.*—Orchis. Beilage zur Gartenflora. *O. W.*—The Orchid World. *Pl. Wils.*—Plantae Wilsonianae, edited by C. S. Sargent. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Sargent, T. & S.*—Sargent, Trees and Shrubs. *Späth, Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *T. H.*—La Tribune Horticole. *Veitch, N. H. P.*—J. Veitch & Sons, New Hardy Plants from Western China.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H.H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies concolor Schrammii. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 322, f.) Coniferae. *H.* A form of *A. concolor violacea* in which the leaves are almost quite straight, instead of sickle-shaped, and the 2 series are so arranged as to form an acute angle with one another. (Barnstorffe Parkanlage, Rostock, Germany.)

Abies recurvata. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 265; *Pl. Wils.* ii. 44.) *H.* A handsome species growing up to 130 ft. high, with a pyramidal habit. Leaves strongly recurved, shining green on both sides or very glaucous on the upper. Cones in clusters on the topmost branches, oblong-ovoid, 2-4 in. long, intense violet-purple when growing, grey-brown when ripe and dry. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

****Acer Oliverianum.*** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1913, 7.) Sapindaceae. *H.* Similar to *A. palmatum* in habit, but it has 5-lobed pale green leaves. It grows to a height of 15 ft. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

****Acer pictum mono.*** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1913, 7.) *H.* A distinct form.

Leaves 3-5-lobed, with attenuated apices, shining green above, covered beneath with a soft velvety pubescence. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*) [= *A. pictum* var. *parviflorum* f. *tricuspis*, Rehder; *M. D. G.* 1913, 258.]

Acer platanoides pendulum. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 322.) *H.* A form with pendulous branches. (*W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.*)

Aconitum Ackermannii. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 53; liv. 180.) Ranunculaceae. *H.* A garden form of *A. Napellus*. The plant grows about 2½ ft. high and flowers in August. Flowers blue and white. (*S. Arnott.*)

****Adenophora megalantha.*** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* v. 175; *Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 6, f.) Campanulaceae. *H.* A perennial herb growing about 18 in. high, remarkable in having the leaves puberulous above and in the very large pale porcelain-blue flowers. Leaves obovate or obovate-elliptic, 3-4 in. long, coarsely toothed. Corolla nearly 2 in. long. Western China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

Adiantum Rollandiae. (*R. H.* 1913, 391.) Filices. *G.* Garden hybrid

between *A. microphyllum* and *A. Sanctae-Catharinae* (*A. trapeziforme* var. *Catharinae*). (C. Le Couteux, Chesnay, Versailles.)

- **Aesculus georgiana*. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 259, t. 197.) Sapindaceae. H. A broad round-topped shrub, 3-6½ ft. high, distinguished by its short compact inflorescence and red petals, and in the normal form by its glabrous leaflets. Flowers 1½-1¾ in. long. Georgia, U.S.A. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Aesculus georgiana var. *pubescens*. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 259.) H. Differs from the typical form in having the leaflets covered below early in the season with a loose pale pubescence. Georgia, U.S.A. (Arnold Arboretum.)

- **Aesculus glabra* var. *Buckleyi*. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 262.) H. Differs from the type in having usually 7 narrower and more acuminate leaflets, which are coated below, like the young branchlets, with close fine pale pubescence. Missouri, Iowa & Arkansas, U.S.A. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Aesculus glabra var. *leucodermis*. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 262.) H. Characterised by the smooth pale often nearly white bark of the trunk and branches. South-eastern United States. (Arnold Arboretum.)

- Aesculus Harbisoni*. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 259.) H. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *A. georgiana* and *A. discolor* var. *mollis*? Georgia, U.S.A. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Aesculus woerlitzensis var. *Eliwangeri*. (M. D. G. 1913, 258.) H. Characterised by the leaves being sparingly or very sparingly villous beneath and furnished with 24-27 nerves on each side, and the deeper colour of the flowers. (Arnold Arboretum.)

- Agapanthus hybridus*. (J. R. H. S. xxxix. 363.) Liliaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *A. umbellatus* and *A. Mooreanus* [= *A. umbellatus* var. *Mooreanus*]. (Scheubel.)

Agapanthus Milleri. (G. C. 1913, liv. 217.) G. Garden hybrid between *A. umbellatus* and *A. caulescens*. (W. Müller, Fratte di Salerno, Italy.)

- Agapanthus umbellatus monstrosus*. (J. R. H. S. xxxix. 364.) G. A very robust form, with leaves 2½-3 in. broad. Umbels containing

several hundred flowers. Perianth of many segments. (A. Worsley.)

- Agapanthus umbellatus repens*. (J. R. H. S. xxxix. 364.) G. "A small-growing form with creeping rootstock, narrow and short leaves, and flowers like *A. Mooreanus*." (A. Worsley.)

**Agapanthus Weillighi*. (G. C. 1913, liv. 125; G. M. 1913, 633, f.) G. Leaves deciduous, six to a bulb, short, rigid, erect, deeply channelled, subglaucous. Umbel about 60-flowered, denser than in *A. umbellatus*. Flowers erect in bud, drooping vertically when open, subcampanulate, not more than ¾ in. across at the throat of the tube, which is 1½ in. long, deep violet at the base, otherwise pale blue-violet except for a dark line running up the inside; lobes about ¾ in. long. (A. Worsley. [*A. Weillighi*; J. R. H. S. xxxix. 363. = *A. inapertus*, Beauverd.]

- Agave Vilmoriniana* (Fedde, Repert. xii. 503.) Amaryllidaceae. G. A new species apparently allied to *A. Elmeetiana*, but its flowers are at present unknown. Leaves about 25, in a loose rosette, narrowly linear-lanceolate, long and gradually acuminate, entire, flat on the upper side in the lower part, channelled above, convex beneath, furnished with a slender terminal spine 1½-1¾ in. long. Mexico. (Paris B. G.)

**Ainus cremastogyne*. (K. B. 1913, 164, t.) Betulaceae. H. An elegant tree, reaching a height of 80-100 ft. Leaves obovate or oval, 2½-5½ in. long, 1½-3 in. broad, acute or cuspidate, broadly cuneate or rounded at the base, unevenly serrate, dark glossy green and glabrous above, with tufts of brown hairs in the axils of the veins beneath; petiole ½-¾ in. long. Female strobiles solitary, ovoid, ¾ in. long, ¼ in. broad, borne on slender peduncles 1½-2½ in. long. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; Kew.)

**Ainus lanata*. (K. B. 1913, 164.) H. Closely allied to *A. cremastogyne* and possibly only a variety of that species, differing by the dense covering of brown wool on the branchlets, petioles, peduncles, and the underside of the leaves. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

- Amorphophallus corrugatus*. (B. M. t. 3475.) Araceae. S. A new species most nearly allied to *A. Kerrii*, but it has dark purple ovaries, longer

styles, and a very much corrugated appendix to the spadix. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B. G., Dublin.)

***Amygdalus warleyensis*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 61.) Rosaceae. H. An open bush about 6 ft. high, with slender dark brown twigs. Flowers not showy, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, produced freely in twos and threes on leafless wood of the previous year. Calyx reddish, finely toothed. Petals pinkish-white, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1-12 in. broad. Country not known. (Miss Willmott.)

****Androsace tibetica*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 256, 362, f. 154. Primulaceae. H. A small-growing species, in habit somewhat resembling *A. semper-vivoides*, but it has broader leaves, and the whole plant is more softly hairy. Leaves in rosettes, spatulate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; new rosettes are produced on short stolons which arise at the time of flowering. Flowering-stem about 1 in. long. Umbels 6-9-flowered. Pedicels long. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, white, with a yellow eye. In text (p. 362) this plant is referred to as *A. tibetica* var. *Mariae*, which has broader leaves than the type. Kansu, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

****Anemone Pulsatilla rosea*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 57, suppl. ill.) Ranunculaceae. H. A sport from the type from which a form with pink flowers has been selected. (Royal Tottenham Nurseries, Holland.)

***Angraecum recurvum*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 367, f. 132; *G. M.* 1913, 899, f.; *O. R.* 1913, 369, f. 65.) Orchidaceae. S. A strong-growing species producing its numerous flowers from the old stems. Pedicels slender, 6 in. long, 1-flowered. Flowers pure white, fragrant, stellate, about 2 in. across. Lip rather broader than the equal sepals and petals. Spurs long, slender. Madagascar. (Charlesworth & Co.)

***Anthurium conchiflorum*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 334.) Araceae. S. Garden hybrid between *A. Chamberlainianum* and *A. Scherzerianum*. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Arlocarpus trigonus*.** (*M. K.* 1913, 65, ff.) Cactaceae. G. Plant simple or with several heads, about 4 in. high and 5 in. across. Tubercles up to 2 in. long, more or less sharply 3-angled, with a shining horny obtuse apex. Flowers from the axils near the summit, funnel-shaped-campanu-

late, at first white, later more or less rose-coloured, nearly 2 in. long including the ovary, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Mexico. (R. Graessner, Perleberg, Germany; Darmstadt B. G.) [*Syn. Anhalonium trigonus*, Weber.]

***Arthrostyloidium angustiflorum*.** (*K. B.* 1913, 268.) Gramineae-Bambuseae. S. Stems slender, with very many whorled erect-spreading very slender branches 6-8 in. long. Leaves linear, long-attenuated above, contracted at the base into a short pubescent petiole, 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. broad. Spikelets in terminal 1-sided racemes $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Tropical America. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Asparagus robustus floribundus*.** (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 14, 68.) Liliaceae. G. Apparently the same as *A. Lutzii* (*A. erectus floribundus*) of the list for 1912. (T. Lattmann, Blankenburg am Harz, Germany.)

****Aster Purdomii*.** (*B. M.* t. 8476; *G. C.* 1913, liii. 333; *Gard.* 1913, 260, 271, f.) Compositae. H. A pretty and distinct new species differing from all the other Asiatic Asters by the stalked ovate or ovate-elliptic radical leaves, with 2 or 3 small teeth, scarcely leafy flowering-stems, solitary flower-heads, and by the outer bristles of the pappus being much shorter than the inner. The flower-heads are pale violet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Northern China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

****Aster yunnanensis atroviridis*.** (*G. M.* 1913, 217; *Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 6.) H. A dwarf-growing plant, only about 9 in. high. Flower-heads with broad light-blue ray-florets. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

****Berberis aggregata*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 225; *G. M.* 1913, 744.) Berberidaceae. H. A small spreading bush. Leaves in rosettes about 9 together, ovate to oblanceolate, entire or with a few teeth or spiny hairs in the upper half, dull green above, grey-green beneath, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Berries small, creamy green, suffused with coral, in dense sessile clusters. China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

****Berberis diaphana*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 353.) H. The correct name of the plant included in the 1908 list as *B. yunnanensis*.

***Berberis Francisci-Ferdinandi*.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 266; *Pl. Wils.* i. 367.) H. Shrub, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 ft. high. Shoots

reddish. Leaves mostly in fascicles of 6, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, bright green. Flowers yellow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. across, arranged in elongated paniculate racemes. Fruits scarlet, ovoid or ellipsoid, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Berberis levis.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 360; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, n. 185, 6.) H. An evergreen shrub about 5 ft. high, with strong tripartite spines up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Leaves lanceolate, large, slightly spiny, very shining, dark green above, yellowish-green beneath. Panicles 15-40-flowered. Flowers sulphur-yellow. Fruits blue-black. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

***Berberis pruinosa.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 266.) H. A freely branched spreading shrub. Leaves many together in fascicles, roundish-ovate, up to 2 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, spiny toothed, whitish beneath; petiole short. Inflorescence up to 6-flowered. Peduncle 1 in. long. Corolla 4-5 lin. across, pale golden-yellow. Yunnan, China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Berberis Rehderiana. (*Späth Cat.* 1913-14, No. 158, 82.) H. A densely branched shrub with rather small obovate light green leaves on brown-red branches. Flowers small, yellow suffused with red. Fruits small, scarlet. Origin unknown. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Berberis Sargentiana.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 359.) H. An evergreen shrub, 4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, furnished with brownish 3-fid spines up to 1 in. long. Leaves ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, spiny toothed, up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Flowers 2-6, in fascicles, pale yellow, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Fruits black, ovate-globose, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Berberis Silva-Taroucana.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 370; *M. D. G.* 1913, 266.) H. Shrub, 10 ft. high. Branchlets at first brownish, later grey. Leaves mostly in fascicles of 6, oblong-lanceolate or obovate-oblong, entire or toothed, about 2 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Inflorescence loosely racemose, up to 12-flowered. Flowers yellow, rather small. Fruits ovoid-globose, red. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. G. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Berberis subcaulialata.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 335; *M. D. G.* 1913, 266.) H. Very similar in general aspect to *B. Stapfiana*, but distinguished by its distinctly angled branchlets, larger leaves, and translucent yellowish-green fruits, suffused with red. See *Fedde, Repert.* vi. 267. Tibet and Western China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France; Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

Bomarea alpicola. (*K. B.* 1913, 188.) Amaryllidaceae. G. Allied to *B. Caldasiana*, but it is much smaller in all its parts, the flowers being only a quarter of the size, and it has a denser pubescence. Columbia. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Bomarea Mooreana. (*K. B.* 1913, 190.) G. A new species, and the smallest yet described. Stem twining, 1 ft. long or more. Leaves shortly petiolate, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, 3 in. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. broad. Peduncles about 6, 2-3 in. long, 1-3-flowered. Flowers tubular, pendulous, white in the dried state, with rose tips and veins. Sepals ligulate, 7 lin. long. Petals sub-pandurate, nearly 1 in. long. Origin unknown. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Brassocatlaelia amabilis. (*O. W.* iii. 275.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Brasso-laelia Helen* and *Laelio-cattleya Martinetii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Brassocatlaelia excelsior. (*O. W.* iii. 213.) G. Garden hybrid between *Laelio-cattleya George Woodhams* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Brassocatlaelia Leonardi. (*O. R.* 1913, 87.) G. Garden hybrid between *Brasso-laelia Helen* and *Cattleya Mossiae*. (Ch. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Brassocatlaelia nola. (*O. W.* iii. 112.) G. Garden hybrid between *Brassavola nodosa* and *Laelio-cattleya callistoglossa*. (J. & A. McBean.)

Brassocatlaelia vindobonensis. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91, as *Brasso-laelio-cattleya*.) G. Garden hybrid between *Laelio-cattleya Erzherzogin Maria* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Brasso-cattleya albanensis. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 92.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Aclandiae* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Brasso-cattleya Alexandrae. (*J. H. F.* 1913, 758.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *Brasso-laelia Helen* and *Cattleya aurea*. (*Ch. Maron & Son, Brunoy, France.*) [*Brasso-cattleya*.]

Brasso-cattleya Dietrichiana. (*O. R.* 1913, 87; *G. C.* 1913, liii. 66.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Fabia Vigeriana* and *B.-c. Leemanniae*. (*Ch. Maron, Brunoy, France.*)

Brasso-cattleya fulgens. (*O. W.* iii. 150.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Maggie Raphael* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Brasso-cattleya Linneiana. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Bowringiana* and *B.-c. Lindleyana*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten.*)

Brasso-cattleya Marilliana. (*O. W.* iii. 140.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *B.-c. Mariae* and *Cattleya Percivaliana*. (*F. C. Puddle.*)

Brasso-cattleya Matthewsii. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 358; *O. W.* iv. 63.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *B.-c. Digbyana-Warneri* (= *B.-c. Mariae*) and *Cattleya Hardyana*. (*F. J. Hanbury.*)

Brasso-cattleya Mendelosa. (*O. W.* iii. 213.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Brassavola nodosa* and *Cattleya Mendelii*. (*J. & A. McBean.*)

Brasso-cattleya mirabilis. (*O. W.* iii. 213.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mendelii* and *B.-c. Mrs. J. Leemann*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Brasso-cattleya Pittiana. (*O. R.* 1913, 332.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Whiteleyae* and *B.-c. heatonensis*. (*H. T. Pitt.*)

Brasso-cattleya schoenbrunnensis. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Bowringiana* and *Brassavola cordata*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten.*)

Brasso-laelia Jacquiniana. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91, as *B.-l. Jaquiniana*.) *Orchidaceae.* *G.* Garden hybrid between *Brassavola glauca* and *Laelia cinnabarina*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten.*)

Brasso-laelia Ridolphiana. (*B. T. O.* 1913, 11, t. 1.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Laelia purpurata* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (*G. B. Ridolfi, Galluzzo, Florence.*) [A form of *B.-l. Veitchii*.]

Buddleia macrostachya yunnanensis. (*Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 6, f.*) *Loganiaceae.* *H.* Young leaves and the under side of the old ones covered with a silvery white woolly tomentum, which is also present on the inflorescence up to the base of the flowers. Flowers a delicate mauve, fragrant, in rather stiff erect spikes. *Yunnan, China.* (*Bees, Ltd.*)

Bulbophyllum patens. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 363.) *Orchidaceae.* *S.* A pretty species with a scanty habit. Pseudobulbs small, each bearing a solitary leathery elliptic leaf. Flowers with a clove-like scent, about 1 in. across, produced singly from the rhizomes, on peduncles 1 in. long; they are firm in texture, yellowish, closely spotted with red; lip fleshy, linear, crimson. *Borneo.* (*Hon. N. C. Rothschild.*)

Calanthe Laselliana. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 89.) *Orchidaceae.* *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. oculata gigantea* and *C. McWilliamii*. (*G. McWilliam, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*)

Calanthe schoenbrunnensis. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. vestita* var. *Regnierii* *Sanderiana* and *C. vestita* var. *rubro-oculata*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten.*)

Calanthe Siebertiana. (*Orchis*, 1913, 35, f. 6.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Veitchii* and *C. cardioglossa*. (*Frankfort Palm Garden.*)

Calanthe violacea. (*K. B.* 1913, 29.) *S.* A new species, distinguished from *C. Masuca* by its narrower and recurved bracts and by having the lateral lobes of the lip divaricate and smaller than the middle lobe. The flowers are showy, with the sepals and petals light purple and the lip violet-purple, becoming brownish as it fades; crest yellowish-brown. *Madagascar.* (*Charlesworth & Co.*)

Calanthe Whitinae. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 89.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Sandhurstiana* and *C. Whitinaeana*. (*G. McWilliam, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*)

Calceolaria Stewartiana. (*G. M.* 1913, 936.) *Scrophulariaceae.* *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. rugosa* and *C. hybrida*. (*Arnold Arboretum.*)

Campanula fragilis alba. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 217.) *Campanulaceae.* *H.* Flowers milk-white. (*W. Müller, Fratte di Salerno, Italy.*)

***Campanula Stevenii nana.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 357; *Gard.* 1913, 275, 279, f.) *H.* Differs from the type in having the flowers quite sessile among the leaves. (*R. Prichard.*)

Caralluma Burchardii. (*K. B.* 1913, 121.) *Asclepiadaceae.* *G.* A new species allied to *C. europea*, but differs in having the corolla-lobes unspotted and densely covered with white hairs on the inside. The rotate corolla is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, white inside, olive-brown outside; lobes ovate, acute, 2 lin. long. Canaries. (*O. Burchard, Puerto de Orotava, Tenerife.*)

***Catalpa vestita.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1913, 9.) *Bignoniaceae.* *H.* "A strong-growing deciduous tree with bright green foliage. Flowers rosy pink." Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Catasetum microglossum.** (*B. M.*, t. 8514.) *Orchidaceae.* *S.* A new species allied to *C. barbatum*, but differing in the small lip and the crowded erect filaments of the crest. Pseudobulbs fusiform-oblong, 3-4 in. long, 5-6-leaved. Leaves elliptic-oblong, 8-11 in. long. Scape about 2 ft. long. Flowers about 1 in. long, dull purple, with a yellow lip. Sepals and petals oblong-lanceolate. Peru. (*Kew.*)

Cattleya Abekeniae. (*O. R.* 1913, 71.) *Orchidaceae.* *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Rothschildiana* and *C. Dowiana Rosita*. (*G. H. Müller Abeken, Lange Voorhout, Den Haag, Holland.*)

Cattleya bethenivillensis. (*R. H.* 1913, 442; *J. H. F.* 1913, 552.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Wavriniana* and *C. aurea*. (*A. Marcoz, Brunoy, France.*)

Cattleya Bristowiana. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 358.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. F. W. Wigan* and *C. Mossiae*. (*Armstrong & Brown.*)

Cattleya Dallemagneae. (*T. H.* 1913, 335.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Mossiae* and *C. Dubuissonae*. (*Ch. Sladden, Liège, Belgium.*)

Cattleya Hardyana Goodsonae. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 162.) *G.* A handsome form with cream-coloured sepals and petals and richly-coloured lip. (*H. S. Goodson.*)

Cattleya Huegeliana. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 7, 91.) *G.* Garden hybrid between

C. Bowringiana and *C. Eldorado alba*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten.*)

Cattleya Mendelissima. (*O. W.* iii. 183.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Mendelii* and *C. Lueddemanniana*. (*J. & A. McBean.*)

Cattleya Mossiae var. Beyrodtiana. (*Orchis* 1913, 68, f. 15.) *G.* Sepals and petals $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the former narrower than is usual in the species, the latter less curved and scarcely undulate on the margin. Expanded part of the lip oval, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, slightly 2-lobed, not in the least crisped on the margin. (*O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.*)

Cattleya Percimax. (*O. W.* iii. 112.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Percivaliana* and *C. maxima*. (*E. F. Clark.*)

Cattleya Pynaerti. (*R. H.* 1913, 237.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Mendelii* and *C. Lemoinierae*. (*Dr. Bal-lion.*)

Cattleya Thomasii. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 337; *O. W.* iv. 62.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Bowringiana* and *C. Peetersii*. (*F. J. Hanbury.*)

***Cereus kewensis.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxxix. 92.) *Cactaceae.* *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. MacDonaldiae* and probably *C. nycticalus*. (*Kew.*)

Cereus marginatus f. gibbosus. (*M. K.* 1913, 148, f.) *G.* A form in which the 6 ribs of the lower part of the stem disappear in the upper part, where they are represented by rhomboid obtuse 4-6-angled short or elongated tubercles. Mexico. (*Darmstadt B. G.*)

Cereus megalanthus. (*M. K.* 1913, 182.) *G.* A shrubby epiphyte, with long slender 3-angled branches. Ribs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. high. Areolae up to 3 in. apart, small, circular or elliptic. Spines 0-3, scarcely 1 lin. long. Flowers white, about 15 in. long. Peru. (*Berlin-Dahlem B. G.*)

Cereus trigonodendron. (*M. K.* 1913, 184.) *G.* Erect, columnar. Branches not very numerous, forming an acute angle with the stem. Ribs 3. Areolae circular, very small, woolly. Spines usually 6, black; central spine up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, longer than the others. Flowers red, about 4 in. long. Peru. (*Berlin-Dahlem B. G.*)

Ceropegia Ledgeri. (*K. B.* 1913, 121.) *Asclepiadaceae.* *S.* A new species allied to *C. vincaefolia*, from which

it may be distinguished by its glabrous peduncles, purple corolla-tube, and different corona. It is a climbing herb, with glabrous elongate-ovate leaves 1½–2½ in. long. Peduncle axillary, umbellately 3- or 4-flowered. Corolla-tube curved, about 1 in. long; lobes erect, about ½ in. long, slightly connate at the apex, dark purple above, pallid below, very minutely purple-dotted. Probably India or Malay Archipelago. (W. Ledger.)

Chaenomeles japonica dolichocarpa.

(M. D. G. 1913, 321, f.) Rosaceae. H. A form with pear-shaped fruits nearly 3 in. long and 2 in. broad. (G. W. Depken, Oberneuland, Bremen, Germany.) [*Cydonia japonica*, Thunb., var.]

Chamaedorea pumila. (G. C. 1913,

liii, 294.) Palmae. S. A very small-growing species, flowering when only about a foot high. It resembles *C. tenella* and *C. geonomaeformis*, but is markedly different in the glaucous green of its foliage. Stem slender. Leaves bipartite, about 6 in. broad, elegantly curved, serrate; rachis clothed with floccose hairs. Spadix lateral, with 6 slender drooping branches densely covered with small dark green flowers. Costa Rica. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*C. nana*, N. E. Brown in K. B. 1914, 156. It is quite distinct from the true *C. pumila*, Wendl., in its dwarfer habit, smaller leaves, shorter petioles, &c.]

Cheiranthesium Cayeuxii. (R. H.

1913, 443.) Cruciferae. H. H. A new name proposed for the plant included in the list of 1912 as *Cheiranthus mutallio*.

Cirrhopetalum miniatum. (K. B.

1913, 28.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *C. gracillimum*, but differing in having a shorter scape, larger vermilion-coloured flowers, and the upper sepal and the petals furnished with yellow hairs. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, about 3 in. long. Scape slender, 4 in. long, about 8-flowered. Flowers elongated. Upper sepal ovate, 4 lin. long. Lateral sepals narrowly linear-oblong, 3–3½ in. long. Petals obliquely ovate, 2½ lin. long. Lip oblong, recurved, 1½ lin. long. Annam. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Cistus Loreti. (B. M. t. 8490.)

Cistaceae. H. A natural hybrid between *C. ladaniferus* and *C. monspeliensis*. It has been in cultivation at Kew for a quarter of a century.

***Cladrastis sinensis.** (K. B. 1913, 164, t.) Leguminosae. H. A deciduous tree, 50 ft. high or more; branchlets rusty pubescent at the base. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 11–17, oblong or ovate, 1½–5 in. long, up to 1½ in. broad, dark green and smooth above, pubescent on the midrib beneath and on the rachis and short petiolule. Flowers papilionaceous, blush-white, fragrant, ½ in. long, borne in erect pyramidal panicles which are as much as 12 in. long and 9 in. broad. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cleisostoma acuminatum. (K. B.

1913, 144.) Orchidaceae. G. A dwarf almost stemless epiphytic herb. Leaves narrowly oblong, 3½–6 in. long. Scapes about ¾ in. long, few-flowered. Flowers only 2 lin. long. Sepals and petals yellowish-green, with 1 or 2 large transverse purple blotches. Lip cream-white and yellow. Formosa. (H. J. Elwes.)

Clematis grata var. grandidentata.

(Pl. Wils. i. 266; M. D. G. 1913, 266.) Ranunculaceae. H. Easily distinguished from the type by its large coarsely toothed leaflets. Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Clematis lasiandra.** (Pl. Wils. i.

322; M. D. G. 1913, 266.) H. A fine species with pale green leaves bordered with brown, and flowers varying from nearly white to dark red-purple. The young shoots are red-brown, and, with the flower-buds, are viscid. China and Japan. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Clematis montana var. Wilsonii f.

platysepal. (Pl. Wils. i. 334; M. D. G. 1913, 266.) H. Distinguished by its broadly obovate rounded or truncate sepals. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Clematis nutans var. thyrsoides.**

(Pl. Wils. i. 324; M. D. G. 1913, 266.) H. This is the plant included in the list of 1910 as *C. nutans*. It differs from the type in its broadly ovate leaflets, usually cordate at the base, silky pubescent below and with more prominent veins. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Clematis tangutica var. obtusi-**

uscula. (G. C. 1913, liv. 94; G. M. 1913, 602.) H. Leaves similar to those of the type. Flowers nearly

globular, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, golden-yellow, mostly solitary on stiff peduncles 4–5 in. long. Sepals 4, curiously and sharply folded at the margin, glossy on the inner surface. West Kansu, China. (F. C. Stern.)

***Clerodendron Bakeri.** (B. M. t. 8474.) Verbenaceae. S. Shrub, 4 ft. high. Leaves oblong- or obovate-elliptic, long-acuminate, coarsely toothed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –8 in. long, 2–4 in. broad. Cymes axillary, peduncled, densely many-flowered, about 5 in. across. Flowers white. Corolla-tube slender, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lobes spreading, elliptic, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Filaments much exserted. West Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

***Codonopsis meleagris.** (G. M. 1913, 218, f.; N. B. G. Edinb. v. 172; Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 6, f.) Campanulaceae. H. Stem erect, 9–18 in. high, scarcely leafy except at the base. Leaves very shortly petiolate, oblong, 2– $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Flower terminal, solitary, pendulous. Corolla light porcelain-blue or greenish-yellow, chocolate-veined and -spotted, campanulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. across at the apex. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Codonopsis subglobosa.** (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 108.) H. A scandent plant growing 6–12 in. high. Leaves opposite or alternate, broadly ovate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, 4–5 lin. broad, serrulate or almost entire. Flowers terminal, on peduncles 2–6 in. long. Corolla globose-campanulate, green, blotched with maroon at the base; tube about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; lobes broadly triangular, 2–5 lin. long. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Coelogyne albanense. (O. W. iii. 254.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *C. pandurata* and *C. Sanderiana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Coelogyne intermedia. (G. C. 1913, liii. 62; O. B. 1913, 66, 72.) S. Garden hybrid between *C. cristata* *Lemoniana* and *C. Massangeana*. (J. Cypher & Sons.)

***Corylopsis platypetala** var. *levis.* (Pl. Wils. i. 427; M. D. G. 1913, 266.) Hamamelidaceae. H. Distinguished from the type in the absence of glands and in having the year-old branches brown or dusky brown. The capsules are slightly smaller and glaucous. Western Szechuan, China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Corylopsis Willmottiae.** (Pl. Wils. i. 425.) H. A new species included in the list of 1912 under the erroneous name of *C. multiflora*, which differs in having entire (instead of bifid) nectaries and an indistinctly toothed calyx. In *C. Willmottiae* the calyx is glabrous and its teeth are about $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Leaves hairy on the veins only. Flowers bright yellow, very fragrant. Ovary glabrous. Western Szechuan, China.

***Corylus Jacquemontii.** (K. B. 1913, 163, t.) Cupuliferae. H. A vigorous-growing tree very closely allied to *C. Colurna*, but its leaves are larger (sometimes 8 in. long and 5 in. broad), more strictly obovate, and more conspicuously lobed towards the apex, and its involucre is merely pubescent, the gland-tipped bristles of those of *C. Colurna* being absent or few and scattered. N.W. India. (Kew.)

***Cotoneaster Henryana.** (Pl. Wils. i. 174; M. D. G. 1913, 268.) H. A new species differing from all the forms of *C. salicifolia* to which it is closely allied by its much larger leaves, pubescent on both sides and of a softer texture, and by its densely villous branches and ovoid fruits. It is the same as *C. rugosa* var. *Henryana*, Schneider, but appears to be distinct from *C. rugosa* var. *Henryi* of the 1908 list. Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Cotoneaster horizontalis var. *perpusilla.* (Pl. Wils. i. 155; G. C. 1913, liv. 228.) H. "A compact-growing form, the branches forking freely and making a mound of glossy foliage a foot high and 3 ft. across." Central China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

***Cotoneaster salicifolia.** (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 9.) H. A semi-evergreen shrub, with pendulous young growths. Leaves ovate-acuminate, deep green. Flowers white, in corymbs. Fruits scarlet. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cotoneaster salicifolia *glaciola.* (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 9.) H. An evergreen variety, with a graceful drooping habit. Leaves small, lanceolate, deep green. Fruits deep red. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Cotyledon glandulosa.** (K. B. 1913, 300.) Crassulaceae. G. A small branched herb clothed everywhere

except the inside of the corolla with minute gland-tipped hairs. Leaves crowded, subterete or club-shaped, 5-12 lin. long. Peduncle terminal, erect, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, cymosely 4-5-flowered at the apex. Flowers somewhat nodding. Corolla dingy green and red; tube cylindric, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long; lobes lanceolate, recurved-spreading, 5 lin. long. Northern Rhodesia? (Kew.)

***Crassula erosula.** (K. B. 1913, 300.) Crassulaceae. G. A new species allied to *C. canescens*, but easily distinguished from it by its glabrous leaves. An almost stemless herb. Leaves very close together, subovate, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Peduncle up to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Flowers sessile in small crowded capitate cymes, about 2 lin. long, white. Little Namaqualand. (Kew.)

Crataegus peregrina. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 235, t. 191.) Rosaceae. H. A shrubby tree 13-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, armed with straight slender spines $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. long. Leaves ovate, slightly doubly serrate, divided into 5 or 6 pairs of narrow lobes. Corymbs 15-20-flowered. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Stamens 20; anthers pale yellow. Fruits dark dull purple, with small pale dots. Country not known. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Crataegus persistens. (Sargent, T. & S. ii. 233, t. 190.) H. A low flat-topped tree, armed with numerous stout spines $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Leaves lanceolate to oblong-obovate, coarsely often doubly serrate above the middle, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. broad, persisting till late in the autumn. Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, 12-15 together in corymbs. Stamens 20; anthers white. Possibly a hybrid between *C. lobata* of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, not of Bosc, and a species of the *Crus-galli* group. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Crinum Prainianum.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 217.) Amaryllidaceae. G. Garden hybrid. Parents not recorded, but *C. yemense* is apparently one of them. (W. Müller, Fratte di Salerno, Italy.)

Crinum Tremaynianum. (G. C. 1913, liv. 217.) G. Garden hybrid. Parents not recorded. (W. Müller.)

Crocus candidus sulphureus. (Gard. 1913, 118.) Iridaceae. H. A yellow-flowered variety. (E. A. Bowles.)

Crocus Imperati nucerensis. (G. C. 1913, liii. 82.) H. A form with pure white flowers. Mt. San Pantaleone, Nocera, Italy. (W. Müller.)

***Crotalaria agatiflora.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 162; B. M. t. 8505.) Leguminosae. G. Shrub, about 3 ft. high. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, acute, 1-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Racemes terminal, 8-14 in. long. Flowers pale greenish-yellow, dull brownish-purple on the tip of the keel, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. East Tropical Africa. (Ingham Whitaker.)

***Cupressus Lawsoniana Fletcheri.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 357.) Coniferae. H. A slow-growing erect densely-branched little plant, with purplish branchlets and spreading grey foliage. Originated as a sport. (Fletcher Bros.)

Cycnoches Cooperi. (K. B. 1913, 143; G. C. 1913, liii. 30, 46; O. R. 1913, 261.) Orchidaceae. S. Differs from *C. pentadactylon* chiefly in colour. The showy fragrant flowers have light mahogany-brown sepals and petals, broader whitish side lobes to the lip, and a dull purple column. S. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cycnoches Forgetii. (O. R. 1913, 255.) S. Differs from *C. peruvianum* in the absence of purple spots on the sepals and petals and in the rather short broadly oblong segments of the lip. The sepals and petals are light green with a suffusion of pale reddish-brown, and the lip is dull glaucous green. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cymbidium schoenbrunnensis. (O. G. Z. 1913, 91.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *C. Tracyanum* and *C. giganteum*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

***Cyperus adenophorus.** (M. G. Z. 1913, 565, ff.) Cyperaceae. G. A densely tufted plant. Leaves dark green, stiff, linear-lanceolate, somewhat arched, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, about 5 lin. broad. Flowering-stems up to about 3 ft. high, terminating in irregular umbel-like branched inflorescences 12-16 in. across, with bracts about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long. Brazil. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt, Germany.)

Cypripedium bourtonense. (G. C. 1913, liv. 449, 454, f. 158.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between the Harefield Hall variety of *C. insigne* and *C. Blanche Moore*. (G. F. Moore.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium broadoaksense. (*O. R.* 1913, 100, 136.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Hitchinsiae* and *C. Niobe*. (*F. Wrigley*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Fouldsianum. (*G. C.* 1913, liii, 14; *O. R.* 1913, 38.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Fascinator* and *C. Clinkaberryanum*. (*J. H. Craven*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Hanburyanum. (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 449.) *S.* Garden hybrid. Its parents are stated to be *C. Leeanum giganteum* and *C. Maudiae*, but no trace of the latter can be detected. (*F. J. Hanbury*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cytisus Andreanus prostratus.** (*G.* C.* 1913, liii, 357.) Leguminosae. *H.* A form of *C. scoparius* var. *Andreas* with a prostrate habit. (*L. R. Russell*.)

***Cytisus supranubius.** (*B. M.* t. 8509; *G. C.* 1913, liv, 121, 161, ff. 49-50.) *H.* at Glasnevin. A quick-growing shrub, forming a bush 8 ft. high or more. Branches rather stout, erect. Leaves deciduous, 3-foliolate, with petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; leaflets linear-lanceolate, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pubescent. Flowers lateral, small, creamy white, having an almond-odour. Pod about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, usually 1-seeded. Canaries. (*Glasnevin B. G.*)

***Delphinium lichiangense.** (*Bees, Cat. No. 41*, 1913, 6.) Ranunculaceae. *H.* Rather taller than *D. chinense*, and not so heavy in appearance as *D. formosum*. Flowers a bright *Salvia*-blue, rather large, freely produced on strong erect stems. Western China. (*Bees, Ltd.*) [*D. lichiangense*, *Franch.*]

Delphinium Van der Weyerl. (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 55.) *H.H.* Flowers few, sweet-scented, pure white, nearly 2 in. across. British East Africa. (*Van der Weyer*.) [This appears to be *D. candidum*, *Hemsl.*; *B. M.* t. 8170.]

Dendrobium ferrierense. (*J. H. F.* 1913, 155.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. nobile nobiliss* and *D. splendidissimum* (*C. Schwarz*, Ferrières-en-Brie, Seine and Marne.)

Dendrobium fuscescens. (*G. C.* 1913, liii, 76; *O. R.* 1913, 103.) *S.* Pseudobulbs ovoid or ellipsoid, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Leaves petiolate, elliptic, linear- or oblong-lanceolate, 2-4 in.

long. Flowers brown. Sepals 1-2 in. long. Petals shorter, very narrow. Lip with oblong side lobes and orbicular-ovate middle lobe. (*See Hook f. Fl. Brit. Ind. v. 712*.) Sikkim, Himalaya. (*J. O'Brien*.)

Dendrobium Harrisonii. (*O. W.* iii, 213.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. nobile nobiliss* and *D. Dominianum*. (*C. Alwyn Harrison*.)

Dendrobium Luegerianum. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. Leechianum*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten*.)

Dendrobium microglaphys. (*O. R.* 1913, 301.) *S.* Similar to *D. aduncum*. Stems about 6 in. high. Leaves ligulate, acuminate. Racemes short. Flowers over $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a heliotrope-like fragrance. Sepals and petals white. Lip purple at the base, light yellow at the apex, and with 5 purple lines in the centre. Mentum saccate, obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A reintroduction. Borneo. (*Sir Marcus Samuel*.)

Dendrobium schoenbrunnensis. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 91.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. luteolum*. (*Schönbrunn Hofgarten*.)

***Dendrocolia Pricei.** (*K. B.* 1913, 144.) Orchidaceae. *G.* An epiphytic herb. Stem short. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. broad. Scapes very slender, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers semipellucid white, with transverse brown bars on the sac of the lip, and orange blotches on the side lobes and an orange apex to the crest. Sepals 3-4 lin. long. Petals and lip 3 lin. long. Formosa. (*Kew*.)

***Deutzia compacta.** (*K. B.* 1913, 264.) Saxifragaceae. *H.* A new species allied to *D. rubens*, but distinguished by its many-flowered compact inflorescences and smaller flowers. Leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, sharply serrulate, sparingly clothed on both sides with white stellate hairs. Inflorescences corymbiform. Petals white, suborbicular, 2 lin. across. China. (*Kew*; *Glasnevin B. G.*)

Deutzia crenata eburnea. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 5, 30.) *H.* Garden hybrid between *D. crenata candidissima plena* and *D. Vilmorinae*. Other forms of this hybrid are described in the same catalogue as *D. crenata insignis*, *D. crenata longi-*

petala, and *D. crenata superba*. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia discolor fasciculata. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 31.) H. Garden hybrid between *D. scabra* and *D. purpurascens*. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia glomeruliflora. (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 16; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 30.) H. Similar to *D. discolor*, but is distinguished from that and allied species by having only 4- to 6-rayed hairs on the under side of the leaves. Flowers white, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. across, in rather small but numerous umbel-like panicles. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia Schneideriana var. *laxiflora*. (*M. G. Z.*, 1913, 8.) H. Near *D. scabra*, but the leaves are sharply toothed and thickly covered beneath, except on the nerves, where the hairs are simple, with stellate hairs, and the panicles are broad. In this variety the panicles are broadly pyramidal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2- $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and are rather lax. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Dia-laella langleyensis. (*O. W.* iii. 112.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Diacrium bicornutum* and *Laelia purpurata*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Diervilla florida var. *venusta*. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 263.) Caprifoliaceae. H. Distinguished as a variety by the smaller leaves, glabrous except for the densely villous midrib beneath, smaller calyx, and the slender corollatube. Corea. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Diervilla japonica var. *sinica*. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 264.) H. Differs from the type chiefly by the longer petioles, leaves softly pubescent beneath, and by the corollatube being abruptly enlarged about the middle. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Diospyros armata.** (*K. B.* 1913, 165.) Ebenaceae. H. A slow-growing deciduous shrub of sturdy habit. Branchlets occasionally terminated by a spine. Leaves oval to more or less obovate, 1- $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or less, pubescent. Flowers unknown. Fruit globose, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, borne on a stalk $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Dischidia Micholitzii.** (*K. B.* 1913, 357.) Asclepiadaceae. S. A new

species near *D. acuminata*. Leaves elliptic or elliptic-ovate, abruptly acuminate, rounded at the base, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Umbels axillary, many-flowered. Corolla small, urn-shaped, flesh-coloured, with purple stripes. Probably Burma. (Kew.)

Draba alpina var. *involucrata*. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* viii. 121.) Cruciferae. H. Distinct in habit from typical *D. alpina*. The older parts of the stem form a dense weft at the summit of which are the numerous short shoots of the year, usually only 5 lin. high. Leaves rosulate, forming a kind of involucre round the contracted inflorescence. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Dracaena regalis. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 295.) Liliaceae. S. A form of *Cordyline terminalis* somewhat resembling *D. Baptistii*, but it is more elegant and the leaves are bright green with salmon-pink stripes and margins. Fiji Islands. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dracaena tricolor. (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 522, f.) S. Leaves rather broad, the lowest green, the middle green with a narrow yellow margin or half green and half rose, the youngest red and yellow. (L. J. Draps-Dom, Laeken, Brussels.)

***Dracocephalum bullatum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 426; *Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 7.) Labiatae. H. Prostrate in habit. Flowers in heads, blue, not so large as in *D. grandiflorum*. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Dracocephalum tanguticum.** (*Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 7, f.) H. A bushy plant, 18 in. high or more, with narrow leaves and dense spikes of large violet-purple flowers. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Dryopteris propinqua var. *callensis*. (*R. H.* 1913, 126, ff. 38-39.) Filices. G. Fronds 16-24 in. long, oblong-lanceolate, pinnatisect, dark green, pubescent, especially on the rachis and nerves; lobes ovate-rounded, obtuse, very slightly crenulate, elegantly veined. Algeria. (Algiers B. G.) [Syns. *D. gonqyloides* Schk., var. *Nephrodium callense*, Trab.]

Echeveria lutea. (*Fedde, Repert.* xii. 207.) Crassulaceae. G. Basal leaves numerous, ascending, thickish, 3-4 in. long, with a horn-like tip; margins upturned, forming a deep trough. Stem-leaves linear, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. Flowering-stems 8-12 in. long. In-

florescence a secund raceme, 20-flowered or more. Corolla lemon-yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; lobes distinct for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length, spreading a little at their tips. Mexico. (Washington B. G.)

Echium simplex \times **candicans**. (R. H. 1913, 442.) Boraginaceae. G. Garden hybrid. (G. V. Perez, Puerto Orotava, Tenerife.)

Ephedra Gerardiana sikkimensis. (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 7, as *E. Gerardiana sikkimensis*.) Gnetaceae. H. A low shrub with thin wiry rush-like stems and inconspicuous unisexual flowers in small spikes or cones. The variety has larger male spikes than the typical form. See Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. Ind.* v. 864. Sikkim and Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Epicattleya schoenbrunnensis. (O. G. Z. 1913, 91.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiae* and *Epidendrum raniferum*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Epidendrum congestum. (K. B. 1913, 29.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species differing from *E. discolor* in having smaller pale green flowers. Upper sepal reflexed, ovate, 5 lin. long. Lateral sepals spreading, oblong-lanceolate, 5 lin. long. Petals lanceolate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, subrecurved at the apex. Lip adnate to the column; limb cordate-ovate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin. long. Costa Rica. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Epilaelia schoenbrunnensis. (O. G. Z. 1913, 91.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Epidendrum ciliare* and *Laelia pumila* var. *Dayana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

***Eria trilamellata**. (K. B. 1913, 141.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *E. truncata*, but it is a smaller plant, with glabrous pedicels and a shortly 3-lobed middle lobe to the lip. Pseudobulbs club-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long, 2-3-leaved. Leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Scape about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2-flowered. Bracts light emerald-green. Flowers medium-sized, white, with a light brown front lobe and a very hairy brown keel in front. Siam. (Kew.)

***Erigeron multiradiatus platyphylus**. (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 7.) Compositae. H. Flower-heads larger than in the type, soft pink. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Eulophia ugandae**. (K. B. 1913, 339.) Orchidaceae. G. Remarkable for its climbing habit. Pseudobulbs subfusiform, superposed, 2-3-leaved, emitting thick roots from the base. Leaves petiolate; limb ovate or elliptic-ovate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Scape 5-8 in. long, bearing a compact many-flowered panicle. Flowers small, white, with a few purple nerves and streaks on the lip and column. Uganda. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Eulophia Watkinsonii. (K. B. 1913, 339.) G. Scapes 9-16 in. high. Racemes $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. long, 6-12-flowered. Flowers bright yellow, with a little brown on the outside of the sepals, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. It differs from *E. hians* mainly in the colour of the flowers. Transvaal and Swaziland. (Kew.)

Euonymus radicans var. **acuta**. (M. D. G. 1913, 257.) Celastraceae. H. Leaves thinner than in the type, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, acute or shortly acuminate, with the nerves on the under side conspicuous. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.) [Syn. *E. japonica* var. *acuta*, Rehder in Pl. Wils. i. 485.]

***Euphorbia Eustacei**. (K. B. 1913, 122, f.) Euphorbiaceae. G. A very distinct new species, remarkable among those having a similar habit for its long white spines. The plant has the form of a hemispherical spiny cushion, sometimes as much as a foot in diameter, with pale green cylindric or scarcely tuberculate stems and spreading spines $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. long. South Africa. (Kew.)

***Euphorbia Hislopii**. (K. B. 1913, 304.) G. A new species very similar to *E. splendens*, but the stems are almost twice as thick, the leaves are sessile and broadly cuneate instead of attenuated at the base, and the peduncles are shorter. Probably Madagascar or the neighbouring islands. (Durban B. G.)

***Euphorbia Pillansii**. (K. B. 1913, 122, f.) G. Distinguished from *E. stellaspinia* by its stems having much fewer 'angles', stouter spines, and transverse pale greenish bars, while the involucre is larger. The plant is 4-6 in. high, branched at the base. Stems very obtusely 7-angled. Spines 4-9 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. thick. Peduncles erect, 3-6 lin. long, 1-6-flowered. Involucre $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin. across. South Africa. (Kew.)

Forstera Bidwillii. (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 17, as *Fostera*.) Stylidiaceae. H. (?) A prostrate plant with stems 2-8 in. long, densely clothed with small obovate to linear-oblong leaves, the older of which, as well as the young shoots, are covered on the under side with a white felt. Flowers white, with bluish markings, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, 1-3 together on a peduncle 2-4 in. long. See *Cheeseman, Manual New Zealand Fl.* 393. New Zealand. (Bees, Ltd.)

Forsythia suspensa var. **Fortunei** f. **atrocaulis.** (M. D. G. 1912, 193; 1913, 263.) Oleaceae. H. Distinguished by the dark red young branches and the narrow leaves, which are red in a young state. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Fortunearia sinensis.** (Pl. Wils. i. 428.) Hamamelidaceae. H. Shrub, 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Leaves obovate or obovate-oblong, shortly acuminate, unequally sinuate-denticulate, 3-6 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, glabrescent. Racemes terminal, erect, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers similar in structure to those of *Corylopsis*, but the petals are minute, the disc is absent, and the filaments are short. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Geranium Purpusil. (Fedde, Repert. xii. 40.) Geraniaceae. H. (?) A new species of the section *Incanoidea* and belonging to the group of species with 2-flowered peduncles and red flowers. Leaves petiolate, round in outline, 5-partite, with much divided lobes. Peduncles 3-7 in. long. Pedicels $\frac{2}{3}$ -3 in. long. Sepals about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Petals broadly obovate, 2 or 3 times longer than the sepals. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Gladiolus Masoniorum. (K. B. 1913, 305.) Iridaceae. H.H. Differs from *G. sulphureus* in having acuminate spathes and shorter perianth-lobes. The flowers are cream-coloured, pale yellow at the throat and green inside the tube. South Africa. (Cambridge B. G.)

Gladiolus vitriacensis. (R. H. 1913, 269, f. 127.) H.H. The name given to a race obtained by crossing a variety of *G. Lemoinei* and some dwarf early-flowering hybrids. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Cleditschia triacanthos columnaris. (M. D. G. 1913, 322.) Leguminosae. H. A fastigiate form. (Lovenjoul Park, near Löwen, Belgium.)

***Habenaria lantha.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 300, f. 110.) Orchidaceae. S. A deciduous plant, about 16 in. high, with tuberous roots. Stem erect, fleshy. Leaves several, sessile, amplexicaul, ovate-lanceolate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long, soft in texture, pale green. Flowers about 5, shortly stalked. Sepals and petals creamy white; upper sepal hooded, partly enclosing the narrower erect petals; lateral sepals spreading. Lip large, spreading, somewhat wavy on the margin, rose-purple and white, with crimson-purple dots and streaks; crest bright yellow. South India. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Platanthera iantha*, Wight; *Habenaria jantha*, Hook, f. Fl. Brit. Ind. vi. 164.]

Habenaria Roebelenii. (G. C. 1913, liii. 30; O. R. 1913, 39.) S. Similar to *H. militaris* but dwarfer in habit, and the vermilion-scarlet flowers have a broader lip, which is deeply cleft at the sides. Annam. (E. H. Davidson; S. W. Flory.)

***Hamamelis vernalis.** (R. H. 1913, 131, f. 40; Sargent, T. & S. ii. 187, t. 156.) Hamamelidaceae. H. A shrub rarely more than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, spreading by stolons and flowering from January to March, differing from *H. virginiana* in its time of flowering, the amount and persistency of the pubescence on the leaves and branches, the pale colour of the under side of the leaves, and in the bright red inner surface of the calyx-lobes. Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Helianthus lenticularis** var. **cornutus** \times **annuus.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 94, 108, f. 44; G. M. 1913, 602.) Compositae. H. Garden hybrid. It has been called "The Red Sunflower." (Sutton & Sons.)

***Heliochrysum bellidoides.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 256, 436, ff. 115, 186.) Compositae. H. or H.H. Stems prostrate, slender, densely leafy. Leaves small, ovate, green above, whitish beneath. Flowering-stems 2-4 in. high, covered by white cottony hairs and bearing narrow bracts. Flower-heads about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across; ray-florets in 2 or 3 rows, white, pointed; disc-florets greenish-yellow. New Zealand. (A. Hemsley; Glasnevin B. G.)

***Hemerocallis Forresterii.** (N. E. G. Edinb. v. 298; Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 7.) Liliaceae. H. Allied to *H. fulva*, but easily distinguished from it by its narrow perianth with

a remarkably short tube. Plant 12-18 in. high. Leaves 8-14 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Flowers deep reddish-orange. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Huernia Schnelderiana. (M. K. 1913, 177.) Asclepiadaceae. S. A distinct new species. Stems tufted, about 2 in. high and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with 6 acutely toothed angles. Flowers rather numerous, arising from the base of the branches. Pedicels short, glabrous. Corolla campanulate, brown, rugose, glabrous, veined, with 5 larger deltoid lobes, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and 5 much smaller lobes. Corona dusky-purple; interior lobes furnished on the back with a semi-ovate fleshy appendage. Nyasaland. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Hydrangea villosa. (R. H. 1913, 118; Pl. Wils. i. 29.) Saxifragaceae. H. A shrub 3-10 ft. high, with stems, petioles and nerves of the leaves carmine. Leaves large, elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, dark green, covered, as well as the petioles, with a thick pubescence. Corymbs convex. Sterile flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, bluish. Western China. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy; Arnold Arboretum.)

***Hypericum Kalmianum.** (B. M. t. 8491.) Hypericaceae. H. A much-branched shrub, 1-2 ft. high. Leaves sessile, linear-ob lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Cymes 7-15-flowered. Flowers yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. A re-introduction. The species usually met with in gardens under this name in recent years is *H. prolificum*. *H. Kalmianum* was originally introduced in 1759. North America. (Kew.)

***Ilex yunnanensis.** (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 4.) Aquifoliaceae. H. A slow-growing evergreen shrub densely furnished with small ovate crenate spineless leaves. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Impatiens Herzogii alba. (J. H. F. 1913, 413.) Geraniaceae. S. Flowers quite white, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Iris Bolleana. See *I. Persica* var. *Bolleana*.

Iris germanica hyemalis. (G. C. 1913, liii. 82.) Iridaceae. H. A winter-flowering form. (W. Müller.)

Iris mesopotamica. (Dykes, *Iris*, 176.) H. Closely allied to *I. cypriana*, from which it differs in its broader

leaves, in the spathes which are only slightly scarious in the upper part at flowering time, in the shorter perianth-tube, and in the shorter less prominent beard. Flowers blue-purple with bronze-purple veins, and an almost white beard, which passes to orange on the claw. Mesopotamia. (W. R. Dykes and others.) [Syn. *I. Riccardi*, Hort.]

Iris montana. (Dykes, *Iris*, 91, t. 22.) H. Rootstock a short creeping rhizome. Leaves firm, narrowly sword-shaped, 12-18 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Stem 18-20 in. high. Spathes usually 2-flowered. Falls narrowly obovate-cuneate, yellow, with lavender veins on a faint lavender ground. Standards oblanceolate, clawed, slightly shorter than the falls, lavender. Western United States. (W. R. Dykes.)

Iris ochroleuca fl. pl. (J. H. F. 1913, 336.) H. Perianth-segments white with yellow spots, all similar in shape. Stamens petaloid. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Iris persica var. **Bolleana.** (Dykes, *Iris*, 190.) H. Flowers pale yellow, not veined, but usually with a purple or violet patch on the blade of the falls, the claws of which have the wings extending almost horizontally, not closely clasping the styles. Cecilian Taurus. (W. R. Dykes; W. Müller, Nocera Inf., Naples.) [Syn. *I. Bolleana*, Siehe; G. C. 1901, xxix. 313; 1913, liii. 82.]

Iris sikkimensis. (Dykes, *Iris*, 134, t. 31.) H. A new name for the plant included in the 1908 list as *I. kumaonensis caulescens*.

***Iris tenuifolia.** (Dykes, *Iris*, 32. H. Rootstock of thin rhizomes, usually growing in crowded tufts. Leaves narrowly linear, 12 in. long, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Stem usually very short, sometimes up to 6 in. long. Spathes 2-flowered. Falls with a rather short blade and a broad wedge-shaped claw, blue-purple. Standards oblanceolate, about as long as the falls. Eastern Russia to Central China. (W. R. Dykes.)

Kalanchoe sexangularis. (K. B. 1913, 120.) Crassulaceae. G. Allied to *K. paniculata*, but very distinct in having a 6-angled stem and superposed cymes in a panicle. It grows about 3 ft. high. Stem simple, straight. Leaves petiolate, the lower elliptic or suborbicular, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, the upper gradually smaller and narrower.

- Panicle 8 in. long. Corolla small, yellow. Transvaal? (Cambridge B. G.)
- *Kniphofia gracilis.** (*R. H. B.* 1913, 227, t.) Liliaceae. H.H. The name given to a race obtained by hybridising *K. corallina*, *K. rufa* and *K. Macowani*. (E. H. Krelage, Haarlem.) [Syn. *Tritoma gracilis*; R. H. 1913, 147.]
- Koeleria Wilczekiana.** (*Fedde, Rept.* xiii, 56.) Graminae. H. Hybrid between *K. hirsuta* and either *K. pyramidata* or a form of *K. gracilis*. (Lausanne University Alpine Garden at Pont de Nant, Switzerland.)
- Lactuca Forrestii.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* viii, 112.) Compositae. H. Plant 1-2½ ft. high, erect, robust. Basal leaves petiolate, runcinate, 6-12 in. long, 2-4 in. broad; stem-leaves sessile, runcinate, up to 6 in. long. Flowering-branches numerous, axillary. Flower-heads ovate-oblong, ½ in. long or more; florets blue, much longer than the involucre. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)
- Lactuca funebris.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* viii, 113.) H. A robust plant, reaching a height of 4 ft., with straight erect branches. Lowest and middle leaves petiolate, irregularly and broadly triangular in outline, 3-5-lobed or -fid, 3½-5 in. long, 3-3½ in. broad; upper leaves less divided, often almost entire, obovate to linear-lanceolate. Flower-heads numerous; florets about 2½ lin. long, sordid white or pale blue. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)
- Laelio-cattleya Armstrongae.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 358; *O. W.* iv, 6, as *L.-c. Armstrongiae*.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Geo. Woodhams* and *Cattleya Dowiana Rosita*. (Armstrong & Brown.)
- Laelio-cattleya aurensis.** (*O. W.* iii, 114.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya aurea* and *L.-c. Behrensiana*. (J. & A. McBean.)
- Laelio-cattleya Baskettae.** (*O. W.* iii, 227.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. eximia* and *Cattleya Schroederiae*. (E. F. Clark.)
- Laelio-cattleya Cantiana.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 358; *O. W.* iv, 37.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Harrisoniana* and *L.-c. Geo. Woodhams*. (Armstrong & Brown.)
- Laelio-cattleya Clarkii.** (*O. R.* 1913, 278.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya picturata* and *Laelia purpurata*. (E. F. Clark.)
- Laelio-cattleya Colmaniae.** (*O. R.* 1913, 352.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. callistoglossa* and *Cattleya Hardyana*. (R. Ashworth.)
- Laelio-cattleya Ehrenbergiana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 92.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Bowringiana* and *Laelia Perrinii*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Laelio-cattleya evershotensis.** (*O. W.* iii, 77.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Forbesii* and *Laelia cinabrosa*. (E. F. Clark.)
- Laelio-cattleya Fleureuae.** (*O. W.* iii, 275.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Loddigesii* and *L.-c. Agnes*. (E. F. Clark.)
- Laelio-cattleya Harrianceps.** (*O. W.* iii, 112.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Harrisoniana* and *Laelia anceps*. (J. & A. McBean.)
- Laelio-cattleya Imperatrix-Regina.** (*O. W.* iii, 218.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mendelii* and *L.-c. Martinetti*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Laelio-cattleya lutea.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 358.) G. Garden hybrid between *Laelia Latona* and *L.-c. Ophir*. (H. T. Pitt.)
- Laelio-cattleya Roezliana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 92.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. elegans* var. *Schilleriana* and *Laelia xanthina*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Laelio-cattleya salmonea.** (*O. W.* iii, 213.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. G. S. Ball* and *L.-c. Latona*. (Mansell & Hatcher.)
- Laelio-cattleya Sandhurstiana.** (*O. W.* iv, 37, 63.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Hardyana* and *L.-c. Ophir*. (Armstrong & Brown.) [In *G. C.* 1913, liv, 261, it is stated that the parents of this hybrid are *L.-c. Norba* and *Cattleya aurea*.]
- Laelio-cattleya scampstonensis.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv, 251.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. La France* and *Cattleya Dowiana aurea*. (W. H. St. Quinton.)
- Laelio-cattleya Scherzeriana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 92.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. elegans* and *Cattleya Gigas* var. *Sanderiana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Laelio-cattleya schoenbrunnensis. (*O. G. Z.*, 1913, 4, ff. 1-3.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. elegans* var. *Turneri* and *Cattleya aurea*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Laelio-cattleya Schroederascens. (*O. W.* iii. 210.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Schroederæ* and *L.-c. highburyensis*. (E. F. Clark.)

Laelio-cattleya Whiteae. (*O. W.* iii. 228.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiae* and *L.-c. Vinesiae*. (E. F. Clark.)

Leonotis Leonurus var. **globosa nana.** (*Jard.* 1913, 361.) Labiatae. G. A dwarf form, not exceeding 2½ ft. including the inflorescences, with a regular rounded habit of growth. South Africa. (R. de Noter, Bondy, Seine.)

***Ligustrum Prattii.** (*Veitch, N. H.* p. 1913, 4. Oleaceae. H. A densely leafy evergreen species with a free-branching neat habit of growth. Leaves small, oblong, bright shining green. Flowers white. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Lilium regale.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 416, ff. 182-183.) Liliaceae. H. A new species known in gardens as *L. myriophyllum*, and included in the list of 1906 under that name. It differs from the true *L. myriophyllum*, ~~which~~ is the ovoid dark red-brown bulb, less crowded leaves just below the flowers, the lower 1-nerved, the upper usually 3-nerved, horizontally spreading funnel-shaped flowers, moderately long pedicels, and pubescent filaments. Western China.

***Lilium Thayerae.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 115, f. 47; *K. B.* 1913, 266.) H. This was introduced into cultivation 7 or 8 years ago, and has been distinguished as *L.utchuense*, but it is now shown to be distinct from the true *L.utchuense*, Franch. Bulb 2-2½ in. across, ivory-white. Stem 4-4½ ft. high, green, sometimes minutely covered by minute white hairs, clothed as densely as *L. pom-pomum* with long linear leaves, and usually bearing at least 15 or 17 flowers. Petals more or less than half the length of the sepals, and of a reddish colour. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Lilium Willmottiae.** (*K. B.* 1912, 25.) H. A new name for the plant known in the list of 1912 as *L. ...*

***Limonia Poggei** var. **latialata.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 378, f. 159.) Rutaceae. S. A spinose shrub or small tree, closely resembling some species of *Citrus*, remarkable for the broad leafy wings of the petiole and rachis of its trifoliate leaves. It has appeared in cultivation under the name of *L. Lacourtiana*. Congo Region. (Brussels B. G.; Kew.)

Liparis lacerata. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 99; liv. 71.; *O. R.* 1913, 100.) Orchidaceae. S. A very pretty species with green conical pseudobulbs, elliptic-lanceolate leaves, and elegant racemes about 8 in. long. Flowers about ½ in. broad. Sepals and petals yellowish, oblong, obtuse. Lip oblong, expanded in front and strongly toothed, orange-red, darkest in the centre. Borneo, &c. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.)

Liparis nana. (*K. B.* 1913, 28; *O. W.* iii. 147, f.) S. A very small plant, only about 1½ in. high. Leaves 3 or 4, rosulate, ovate-oblong, ¾-1 in. long. Scape about 1½ high. Raceme short, subcorymbose. Flowers dark purple, about ½ in. long, remarkable in having a very broad nearly straight column. Annam. (Gurney Wilson.)

***Liquidambar formosana** var. **monticola.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 422; *G. C.* 1913, liv. 226.) Hamamelidaceae. H. A somewhat smaller tree than the typical form, and differing in having the branchlets and leaves always glabrous, the latter glaucous beneath and truncate or more rarely subcordate at the base, ornamental in form and colouring. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

Lobelia Erinus floribunda fl. pl. (*M. G. Z.* 1912, 602; *G. C.*, 1913, liii. 89.) Campanulaceae. G. Remarkably free-flowering. Flowers double, pure sky-blue. (S. Karrer, Erfurt, Germany.)

Lonicera Henryi hirsuta. (*Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 9.) Caprifoliaceae. H. More hairy than the type. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Lonicera Maackii var. **podocarpa f. erubescens.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 263.) H. Flowers suffused with rose, larger than in the type. China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Lychnis Arkwrightii. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 15, 71.) Caryophyllaceae. H. Garden hybrid between *L. chalcodonica* and *L. Hoageana*. (J. S. Arkwright.)

Lysionotus warleyensis. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 125; *G. M.* 1913, 633.) Gesneriaceae. *G.* A subshrubby plant forming dense little bushes about 9 in. high. Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3, oblong to lanceolate, tapering to a short crimson petiole, irregularly few-toothed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, fleshy, almost white beneath. Flowers axillary, solitary, shortly stalked, tubular, white, with 3 purple lines running up the tube, about 2 in. long. China. (Miss Willmott.)

Mammillaria arida. (*M. K.* 1913, 181.) Cactaceae. *G.* Stem simple, globose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2½ in. across. Tubercles almost terete. Radial spines about 15, pallid, occasionally yellowish at the base, dark at the tips; central spines 4-7, 6-8 lin. long, much longer than the radial. Flowers green-yellow, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Lower California. (Washington B. G.; L. Quehl, Halle a. S., Germany.)

Mammillaria echinoidea. (*M. K.* 1913, 42, 146, 162, 182, f.) *G.* Allied to *M. Ottonis* and *M. glanduligera*. Stem simple, globose, about 2½ in. high, slightly depressed at the apex. Tubercles conical, shortly furrowed above, dilated when old. Radial spinés 20-25, subulate, up to 7½ lin. long, white, brown at the tips; central spines 1-3, usually 2, about 7½ lin. long. Flowers unknown. Mexico. (F. De Laet, Contich, Belgium; K. Knippel, Klein-Quenstedt, Halberstadt, Germany.)

Mammillaria Thornberi. (*M. K.* 1913, 51.) *G.* Plant cylindric, usually 2-3 in. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, with 8 or 9 spirally arranged series of tubercles, naked in the axils. Radial spines 13-18, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; central spine more slender, curved, hooked, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Flowers funnel-shaped, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; segments broadly oblong, acute, white, with a flesh-coloured median stripe and bluish-red margins. The species is allied to *M. Grahamii*. Arizona. (K. Knippel, Klein-Quenstedt, Halberstadt, Germany.)

Mandevilla Tweediana. (*R. H.* 1913, 422, f. 146, as *Mandevillea Tweediana*.) Apocynaceae. *G.* A new species which has been confused with *M. suaveolens*, which it closely resembles. It differs, amongst other characters, in having the branchlets quite glabrous, leaves long-acuminate or almost caudate, longer petioles, lanceolate bracts, more fragrant flowers, lanceolate sepals, and a corolla with a brilliant white limb

and green tube, which differs in shape and in the pubescence within. Country doubtful, probably Argentina. (C. Pichaud, Vertou, Nantes.)

Maranta Oppenheimii tricolor. (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 522, f.) Scitamineae. *S.* Leaves variegated with grey-green, milk-white and red. (J. De Cock, Meirelbeke, Belgium.)

***Maurandia Purpusi.** (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 446, ff.) Scrophulariaceae. *H. H.* A perennial herb, 12-16 in. high, with ascending pendulous or prostrate leafy, not climbing, stems and tuberous rootstock. Leaves long-petiolate, similar in shape to those of *M. scandens* but somewhat smaller. Flowers axillary, long-pedunculate, like those of *M. scandens*, but more ornamental and of a beautiful purple-carmine colour. South-west Mexico. (*M. Herb.* Naples.)

***Maxillaria Fletcheriana.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 258; *O. R.* 1913, 160.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A new species intermediate between *M. Sanderiana* and *M. grandiflora* in the form and size of the flower, the broad segments of which more resemble the first-named. Scapes erect, with loose green sheaths. Flowers solitary on each scape, large, cream-white, with thin purple lines. Lip yellow, with some purple markings. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Meconopsis chelidonifolia.** (*J. of H.* 1913, lxi. 149.) Papaveraceae. *H.* A perennial. Leaves mostly basal, densely hairy, roundish, 3-lobed, the lobes slightly incised; petiole short. Flowering - stems slender, wiry, brownish-black, bearing leaves similar to the basal ones, at first erect, finally becoming prostrate. Flowers borne in the axils of the upper stem-leaves, clear yellow. Western China. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Meconopsis Delavayi.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 357; *G. M.* 1913, 394; *Gard.* 1913, 275, f.) *H.* A small glabrous plant. Leaves few, long-stalked, ovate to lanceolate, pale green above, glaucous beneath. Peduncles 3 in. long, 1-flowered. Flowers pendulous, large, deep violet. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Megaclinium ugandae. (*K. B.* 1913, 338.) Orchidaceae. *S.* An epiphytic plant. Pseudobulbs tetragonal, conical-oblong, 2 in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong, 3 in. long. Scape about 5 in. long; rachis oblong, 2½ in. long, heavily dotted and marbled with purple-brown on a light green

ground. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. apart, small. Sepals similar in colour to the rachis. Petals light green. Lip dull purple. Uganda. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Meliosma Oldhami.** (*K. B.* 1913, 166.) *Sabiaceae*. H. A deciduous tree, attaining a height of 50 ft. Leaves pinnate, 7-15 in. long; leaflets 5-11, the lateral ovate or oval, the terminal obovate and much larger than the lateral, 1-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. broad, all acuminate and furnished except towards the base with small slender teeth. Inflorescence a terminal panicle, with smaller panicles in the axils of the upper leaves, the whole 8-10 in. long and broad. Flowers very numerous, only about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. across, probably creamy white and fragrant. Corean Archipelago and Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Mesembryanthemum evolutum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 120.) *Ficoideae*. G. A very distinct new species which connects those belonging to the group having 2 leaves fused into a small obconical body with those in which there are 3 or 4 free leaves. Densely tufted. Plantlets (or branches) 2-4-leaved, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. across. Leaves erect, connate at the base, the free part 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, semi-globose. Corolla 8 lin. across; petals about 36, 3 lin. long, rose-purple. Little Namaqualand. (Kew.)

***Mesembryanthemum fraternum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 118.) G. Allied to *M. minutum*, but the obconical foliar bodies are dotted and the flowers are smaller. Corolla 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. across; tube yellow; petals 21-23, linear, a beautiful rose-colour, yellow at the base. Little Namaqualand. (Kew.)

***Mesembryanthemum globosum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 119.) G. A small plant differing from *M. minimum* in having the globose foliar bodies larger, convex at the apex, without dots, and the corolla pale rose, with a shorter tube. Corolla 9-10 lin. across; tube 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long; petals 40-55, linear, the outer 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, the inner 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Little Namaqualand. (Kew.)

***Mesembryanthemum minusculum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 118.) G. Allied to *M. minutum*, but the obovoid foliar bodies are convex, purple-spotted, and very minutely white-dotted, with the central area minutely pubescent. Flowers 1 in. across, a beautiful red-purple, with a yellow eye; when once expanded they remain open, regardless of the weather, till they fade in 4 or 5 days. South Africa. (Kew.)

***Mesembryanthemum odoratum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 119.) G. Resembles *M. ficiforme*, but the obconical-obcordate foliar bodies have fewer dots, and the flowers are much larger, with a fragrance very much like that of cloves. Corolla $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. across, a beautiful flesh-purple colour; petals about 80, up to 5 lin. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. broad. It has been in cultivation for over 40 years, but has only recently been described. South Africa. (Kew.)

Micromeles Folgerneri pendula. (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1913, 10.) *Rosaceae*. H. "A gracefully drooping variety." Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Miltonia Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 351; *O. R.* 1913, 313, f. 60.) *Orchidaceae*. G. Garden hybrid between *M. vexillaria* *Memoria G. D. Owen* and *M. Hyeana*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Miltonia Sanderæ. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 13; *O. R.* 1913, 246, 256, f. 56.) G. Garden hybrid between *M. St. Andre* and *M. vexillaria* *Memoria G. D. Owen*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Miltonioda Cooperi. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 12; *O. R.* 1913, 232.) *Orchidaceae*. G. Garden hybrid between *Miltonia Warscewiczii* and *Cochlidoda Noetzeliana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Moraea revoluta.** (*K. B.* 1913, 305.) *Iridaceae*. G. Allied to *M. spathacea*, from which it differs in having solitary flowers, revolute sepals, and crested styles, which are crossed like the tips of the closed wings of some birds. Flowers bright yellow. Petals oblanceolate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Angola. (Kew.)

Mystacidium gracillimum. (*K. B.* 1913, 144.) *Orchidaceae*. S. Leaves linear-oblong, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Scapes suberect, very slender, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long. Flowers semipellucid white, about 3 lin. long excluding the spur, which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and very slender. Uganda. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Narcissus minicycla. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 61.) *Amaryllidaceae*. H. Garden hybrid between *N. cyclamineus* and *N. minimus*. (H. Chapman.)

Narcissus triandrus albus \times *cyclamineus*. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 173.) H. Garden hybrid. (H. Chapman.)

Neillia longiracemosa. (*Pl. Wils.* i. 434; *M. D. G.* 1913, 268.) *Rosaceae*. H. A strong-growing spread-

- ing shrub, with red young branches and shining dark green leaves. Flowers rose-pink, in racemes from 1½ to 6 in. long. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- Nepenthes atropurpurea.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 17; *G. M.* 1913, 518.) Nepenthaceae. *S.* Garden hybrid between *N. sanguinea* and *N. Curtisii* *superba*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- Nephrolepis Dreyeri.** (*M. G. Z.* 1913, 259.) Filices. *S.* A form of *N. exaltata*, with a compact habit of growth and shining fronds. (E. Neubert, Wandsbek, Germany.)
- Nopalea inaperta.** (*M. K.* 1913, 139.) Cactaceae. *G.* Shrubby, erect, very much branched, 16–23 ft. high. Joints small, obovate. Leaves subulate, spinescent, nearly ½ in. long. Spines very numerous, strong, spreading, usually less than 1 in. long. Flowers red. Fruit small, nearly globose to obovate, red. Mexico. (Missouri B. G.)
- Nymphaea virginialis.** (*R. H.* 1913, 566.) Nymphaeaceae. *H.* Apparently of garden origin. It has very large leaves and pure white flowers up to 11 in. across, and is believed to be the hardiest of the Nymphaeas. (E. Latour-Marliac, Temple-sur-Lot, France.)
- Odontioda Brewii.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 13; *O. W.* iii. 255.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Charlesworthii* and *Odontoglossum Harryanum*. (Charlesworth & Co.)
- Odontioda daltonensis.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 242; *O. W.* iii. 184.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Phaebe* and *Cochlidia Noetzliana*. (J. H. Craven.)
- Odontioda Hemptinneana.** (*O. W.* iii. 275.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum eximium*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontioda Mossiae.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 158; *G. M.* 1913, 241; *O. W.* iii. 151.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum maculatum*. (J. S. Moss.)
- Odontioda oakwoodiensi.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 375.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Bradshawiae* and *Odontoglossum percutum*. (Mrs. N. Cookson.)
- Odontioda rawdonensis.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 226.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum ardentissimum* and *Odontioda Charlesworthii*. (Mansell & Hatcher.)
- Odontioda Seymourae.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 162; *O. W.* iv. 37.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Charlesworthii* and *O. Bradshawiae*. (Armstrong & Brown.)
- Odontocidium Edwardatum.** (*O. R.* 1913, 189; *O. W.* iii. 149.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Edwardii* and *Oncidium serratum*. (J. & A. McBean.)
- Odontoglossum amandum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 92; *O. R.* 1913, 93.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. Wilckeanum*. (C. J. Phillips.)
- Odontoglossum auriculatum aureum.** (*O. W.* iii. 270.) *G.* Flowers almost entirely yellow. (de Barri Crawshaw.)
- Odontoglossum crispum excelsior.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 350.) *G.* "A superb large white form." (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontoglossum crispum militaris.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 316.) *G.* Flowers of a good round shape, very brightly coloured. (A. Warburton.)
- Odontoglossum lawrecrispum.** (*O. W.* iii. 151.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Lawrenceanum* and *O. crispum*. (J. & A. McBean.)
- Odontoglossum lucidum.** (*O. W.* iii. 213.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. triumphans* and *O. Ossulstonii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontoglossum luminum.** (*O. W.* iii. 213.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. ardentissimum* and *O. Fascinator*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontoglossum maculatorei.** (*O. W.* iii. 112.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. maculatum* and *O. Pescatorei*. (J. S. Moss.)
- Odontoglossum Meredithae.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 295; *O. W.* iv. 62.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Rossii* *rubescens* and *O. venustulum*. (R. G. Thwaites.)
- Odontoglossum princeps.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 158.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. crispum* *Luciani* and *O. Lawrenceanum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontoglossum triumphosum.** (*O. W.* iii. 184.) *G.* Garden hybrid be-

tween *O. triumphans* and *O. cirrhosum*. (J. & A. McBean.)

Odontoglossum Wilsonii. (G. C. 1913, liv. 358.) G. Garden hybrid between *O. Vuylstekei* and *O. Rolfeae*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontonia brugensis. (O. R. 1913, 180.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Edwardii* and *Miltonia vexillaria*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontonia Cholletii. (O. R. 1913, 177, f. 34.) G. Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Harryanum* and *Miltonia vexillaria*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontonia Cleverlyana. (R. H. 1913, 491; R. H. B. 1913, 337.) G. Garden hybrid between *Miltonia vexillaria Leopoldi* and *Odontoglossum Rolfeae*. (O. Fanyau, Hellemmes, Lille, France.)

Odontonia Fanyauana. (R. H. B. 1913, 338.) G. Garden hybrid between *Miltonia vexillaria Empress Augusta* and *Odontoglossum Adrianae*. (O. Fanyau, Hellemmes, Lille, France.)

Odontonia Farnesiana. (G. C. 1913, liv. 162; O. W. iv. 6.) G. Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Edwardii* and *Miltonia Warszewiczii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Odontonia Langowoyi.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 449; O. W. iii. 150, f.) G. Garden hybrid between *Miltonia Schroederiana* and *Odontoglossum Uroskinneri*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontonia MacNabiana. (G. C. 1913, liv. 226; O. W. iv. 36.) G. Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Edwardii* and *Miltonia Bleuana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Omphalodes cappadocica.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 192.) Boraginaceae. H. A perennial herb. Leaves somewhat variable in shape, usually cordate-lanceolate, covered with silky hairs and having conspicuous arching veins. Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, rich blue, with a small white eye, arranged in loose erect cymes, which rise 6-8 in. from the ground. Asia Minor. (M. Prichard.) [= *O. cornifolia*; G. C. 1913, liii. 380, f. 162.]

Oncidioda bella. (G. C. 1913, liii. 427; O. W. iii. 228.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Oncidium Marshallianum* and *Cochlidia Noetzeliana*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Oncidium bidentatum. (K. B. 1913, 143.) Orchidaceae. G. Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, 2-3 in. long. Leaves linear-oblong, 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Scapes slender, subflexuose, about 6 ft. long. Panicle elongated, with rather distant subflexuose few-flowered branches. Flowers medium-sized, yellow, with a large amount of brown on the sepals and petals and on the basal half of the lip. Column broad, furnished on each side with an oblong tooth. The species is allied to *O. fasciferum*. Ecuador. (Mrs. Lipscomb.)

Oncidium cardiochilum. (O. R. 1913, 58.) G. A fine species with a large lax branching very flexuose panicle. Flowers numerous, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Sepals and petals brown, acuminate. Lip yellow, broad, pandurate, with a rather elongated somewhat tubercled crest. Column-wings practically obsolete. Colombia and Guatemala. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Oncidium McBeanianum. (G. C. 1913, liii. 351; O. W. iii. 213.) G. Garden hybrid between *O. superbiens* and *O. macranthum*. (J. and A. McBean.)

Onosma Forrestii. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 107.) Boraginaceae. H. Basal leaves linear-lanceolate or linear-oblongate, 4-6 in. long, 5-6 lin. broad; stem-leaves linear, erect, about 4 in. long; all white tomentose. Inflorescence rather dense, very densely covered with whitish stiff hairs. Calyx about 5 lin. long. Corolla scarcely longer than the calyx, narrowly tubular, densely covered with whitish stiff hairs. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Opuntia spp. (M. K. 1913, 130-138, ff.) Cactaceae. G. The following new species, natives of the Southern United States and Mexico, and cultivated in America, are described: *deserta*, *gorda*, *icterica*, *micrantha*, *nemoralis*, *recondita*, and *tribuloides*.

Opuntia De Laetiana. (B. K. t. 148.) G. A species of the section *Platyopuntia*, with bright green oblong joints 10 in. long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, narrowed at both ends. Areolae relatively large, furnished with a few strong spines, one of which is usually larger and stronger than the others. Flowers large, deep orange-yellow. Paraguay. (F. De Laet, Contich, Belgium.) [Syn. *O. elata* var. *De Laetiana*, Weber; B.M.H.N. 1904, 392.]

Paederia Wilsonii. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 268.) Rubiaceae. H.H.? A strong-growing climber, with slightly hairy branches. Leaves long petiolate, ovate-lanceolate, up to 6 in. long. Inflorescence somewhat resembling that of the lilac, axillary, up to 6 in. long. Corolla-tube cylindric, 8 lin. long, 2 lin. broad, silver-grey; limb 5-6-lobed, 5 lin. across, cream-white, with a whitish, hairy, purple-red eye. China. (H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Paeonia Delavayi** var. *angustiloba*. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 405, f. 169 [as *P. Delavayi*], and liv. 52.) Ranunculaceae. H. Subshrubby, stoloniferous, 2 ft. high or more. Leaves very handsome, 1 ft. long, finely divided, light green above, almost glaucous beneath. Flowers 2 in. across, deep velvety crimson, with yellow stamens. Petals remarkable for their great substance. Typical *P. Delavayi* has broader lobes to the leaves. The species has some resemblance to *P. lutea* except in the colour of the flowers. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons; Glasnevin B.G.)

Pedicularis siphonantha. (*Gard.* 1913, 297.) Scrophulariaceae. H. Stems 2-10 in. high, erect or ascending. Leaves radical, 2-6 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, linear-oblong, pinnatifid or pinnatisect. Flowers axillary and in terminal racemes or heads. Calyx-lobes crested. Corolla red or pink; tube very slender, 3-6 times as long as the calyx. See *Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind.* iv. 313. Himalaya, Tibet, Afghanistan. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Pelargonium luteolum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 299.) Geraniaceae. G. A herb with a bulbous rootstock. Leaves 4 or 5, all radical; blade biternately divided, 7-15 lin. long and broad, the ultimate segments linear and acute; petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Peduncles erect, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. Umbels 3-5 flowered. Petals spatulate, 5 lin. long, pale yellow, each with two red lines at the base. South Africa. (Kew.)

***Pentstemon Davidsonii.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 357; *G. M.* 1913, 395.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A very small subshrubby species, only 2 in. high. Leaves round or nearly ovate. Flowers borne singly or in pairs at the end of the shoots, bright rosy crimson. Corolla-tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. California. (Clarence Elliott.)

***Pentstemon Hartwegii albus.** (*B. T. O.* 1913, 118, f. 15.) H. Flowers at first cream-white, afterwards pure white. (E. Benary, Erfurt, Germany.)

Phaius schoenbrunnensis. (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 92.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *P. grandifolius* and *P. assamicus*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Phalaenopsis Bertl. (*J. H. F.* 1913, 23.) Orchidaceae. S. Natural hybrid closely resembling *P. amabilis*, which is regarded as one of its parents. (E. Bert, Bois-Colombes, Seine.)

Philadelphus maximus. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 255.) Saxifragaceae. H. Garden hybrid between *P. latifolius* and *P. tomentosus*. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Philadelphus Wilsonii. (*Pl. Wils.* i. 4; *R. H.* 1913, 118; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 36.) H. Shrub, 6-19 ft. high. Leaves ovate-oblong or ovate-elliptic, more or less acuminate, rounded at the base, denticulate, 4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Racemes 5-6 in. long, 9-11-flowered. Flowers white, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

***Phoenix andamanensis.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 294.) Palmae. S. Somewhat similar to *P. rupicola*, but it is more elegant than any of the larger-growing species, and differs from all those in cultivation by the regularity of its pinnae and the narrowness of its terminal one. The plant has practically no spines. Andaman Islands. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Phyllocactus Victoria-regia. (*B. K. t.* 147.) Cactaceae. G. Garden hybrid. Parentage not stated. It is remarkable for the delicate colours of the flowers, the outer segments of which are dark orange-red, the intermediate various shades of yellow, and the inner pure white. (G. Bornemann, Blankenberg, Germany.)

Picea asperata. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 22; *M. D. G.* 1913, 268.) Coniferae. H. Old trees spire-like in appearance. Bark greyish-chestnut, rough, peeling off in thin flakes. Young shoots pale yellowish-grey, changing to brown, finally to grey. Leaves 4-angled, slightly curved, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, light green. Cones 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. long. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Picea pungens Moerheimii. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 321.) *H.* Distinguished by its more compact growth and the deeper blue of its foliage. (*B. Ruijs*, Moerheim, Dedemsvaart, Holland.)

***Pinus Malletii.** (*R. H.* 1913, 263, ff. 93-95.) *Coniferae.* *H.* Closely allied to *P. ponderosa*, or possibly a variety of that species, differing in having irregular whorls of 2 to 5 branches, each branch inclined at an angle of 45° to the trunk, and very dark green leaves with 7-9 (instead of 5 or 6) rows of stomata. Its cones are at present unknown. (Château des Côtes, Jouy-en-Josas, France.)

Plectranthus ciliatus. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 455.) *Labiatae.* *G.* A showy autumn- and winter-flowering plant with a compact habit. Stem covered with purple hairs. Leaves broad, bright green above, purple-red beneath. Flowers white, with lilac spots. South Africa. (*W. Müller*, Fratte di Salerno, Italy.)

Podandria macrandra. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 182, f. 67.) *Orchidaceae.* *S.* Plant $\frac{3}{4}$ -1½ ft. high, apparently evergreen. Leaves radical, 4-7, petioled; blade elliptic-oblong, 2-5 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2½ in. broad. Racemes 2-9-flowered. Flowers large, white, with a green tint on the sepals. Dorsal sepal linear-lanceolate, 14 lin. long; lateral sepals linear, 1½ in. long. Petals filiform, 1½ in. long. Lip tripartite, with linear-filiform lobes 7-8 lin. long. See *Fl. Trop. Afr.* vii. 206. West Tropical Africa. (*Sir Frank Crisp*.)

***Polygonum lichiangense.** (*Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 9, f.) *Polygonaceae.* *H.* A loose bush about 2 ft. high, with oblong acute leaves and cream-white flowers in inflorescences resembling those of *P. baldschuanicum*, produced at nearly every node. Western China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

Polypodium Mayi var. oristatum. (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 17; *G. M.* 1913, 518.) *Filices.* *S.* A form in which the lobes of the fronds are more fringed than in the type and are slightly crested at the tips. (*H. B. May & Sons.*)

Polystachya coriacea. (*K. B.* 1913, 340.) *Orchidaceae.* *S.* An epiphyte, 6-7½ in. high. Pseudobulbs oblong, 1-1½ in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves linear-oblong, 4-5½ in. long. Scape 3-3½ in. long. Racemes 1½-1¾ in. long, densely-flowered, sometimes sparingly branched at the base; rachis pubescent. Flowers minute, deep yellow. British Central Africa. (*J. Bush.*)

Populus Andrewsii. (*Sargent, T. & S.* ii. 212.) *Salicaceae.* *H.* A natural hybrid between *P. acuminata* and *P. Sargentii*. (*E. H. Andrews*, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.)

Primula Bowlesii. (*J. R. H. S.* xxxix. 227; *G. C.* 1913, liv. 231.) *Primulaceae.* *H.* Natural hybrid between *P. pedemontana* and *P. viscosa*. Little Mont Cenis. (*R. Farrer*; *E. A. Bowles.*)

Primula conspersa. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 390, 427.) *H.* Allied to *P. sibirica*, differing in having finely but variably serrate leaves and rather more rosy flowers. Leaves about 1½ in. long, ½ in. broad, erect, firm in texture, not farinose. Peduncle 9 in. high, farinose. Umbel about 12-flowered. Flowers about ¾ in. across. West Kansu, China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Primula farinosa Beesii.** (*Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 10.) *H.* Much larger in all its parts than the type. Flowers bright rose-pink. Western China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

***Primula malacoides plena.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 408, f. 148.) *G.* Flowers double, usually bright lilac, but varying considerably in shade of colour. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

Primula malacoides × obconica. (*R. H.* 1913, 391.) *G.* Garden hybrid. (*Richard Diener & Co.*, Mountain View, California.)

***Primula pseudodenticulata.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 264, f. 113.) *H.* Very similar to *P. denticulata*, and apparently the Chinese form of that species, differing in having larger leaves and flower-heads. It has been distributed as *P. farinosa* var. *Beesii*. Plant 6-12 in. high, with stiff leaves about 4 in. long. Upper half of scape farinose. Flowers in a compact head, fragrant, rosy lilac, with an orange-coloured eye. Yunnan, China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

***Primula pulchella.** (*G. M.* 1913, 962, f.) *H.* Plant 6-12 in. high. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, 2-4½ in. long, coated on the under side with a golden farina which is also present on the long calyx segments. Umbel many-flowered. Corolla violet, pale purple or lilac, up to ¾ in. long; limb about ¾ in. across. Yunnan, China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

***Primula Purdomii.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 192, f. 91.) *H.* Leaves lanceolate, 3-5 in. long, ½-¾ in. broad, tapering to the petiole, covered, as well as

the stem and calyces, with a white meal. Peduncles about 6 in. high. Flowers 1 in. across, 3-12 together in more or less pendulous umbels, lilac-mauve, with a small greenish-yellow eye. Corolla-tube almost closed. West China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Primula secundiflora.** (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 12, f.) H. A vigorous-growing species resembling *P. sik-kimensis* in habit. Umbels several-flowered, on scapes much longer than the leaves. Flowers pendulous, rather large, fragrant, dull rich purple. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Primula Silva-Taroucana. (Fedde, *Repert.* xii. 390.) H. Garden hybrid between *P. pulverulenta* and *P. Cockburniana*. (J. Veitch & Sons; Dendrologische Gesellschaft in Oesterreich-Ungarn.) [Syn. *P. Unique*; G. C. 1907, xli. 390, f. 163.]

Primula tangutica var. **sulphurea.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 256.) H. Differs from the typical form in having greenish-yellow flowers with a longer calyx and large broad spreading, not recurved, corolla-lobes. West Kansu, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Primula Tewfikiana. (R. H. 1913, 367; G. C. 1913, liv. 159.) H. Garden hybrid. One of the parents is supposed to be *P. Bulleyana*. The other is unknown. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Pringlea antiscorbutica. (R. H. 1913, 14, ff. 3-4.) Cruciferae. H. "Kerguelen's Land Cabbage," valuable for its antiscorbutic properties. It is a perennial with a long stout rhizome, and forms a head of leaves in which it resembles *Brassica oleracea*. Leaves broadly obovate-spathulate, 3-6 in. long. Peduncle arising from the rhizome, beneath the foliage, 2-3 ft. long, leafy, bearing a dense raceme 6-12 in. long. Sepals oblong. Petals none. Fruits shortly oblong or oblong-lanceolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. long. Kerguelen Land. (Paris B. G.)

Prunus glandulosa var. **trichostyla.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 192.) Rosaceae. H. A dwarf shrub, with wiry erect growths, apparently quite glabrous; young twigs glossy purple-brown. Leaves appearing with the flowers, about 1 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, finely serrate. Flowers white, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, solitary, or sometimes in pairs, in the axils of the previous year's leaves. Pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Central China. (Miss Willmott.)

Prunus Pissardii Spaethiana. (G. C. 1913, liv. 326.) H. Superior to typical *P. Pissardii* in its shining and deeply-coloured foliage. The colour is retained through the summer and autumn. This plant appeared in cultivation about 3 years ago under the name of Wood's variety. (W. Wood & Son.) [*Prunus cerasifera* var. *atropurpurea* forma.]

Prunus thibetica. (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 12.) H. A very ornamental species belonging to the section *Euprunus*, attaining a height of 15-20 ft. Flowers bluish-pink. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Pseudotsuga Douglasii Moerheimii. (M. D. G. 1913, 321.) Coniferae. H. A fine form with a compact habit and finer deeper blue foliage than in the type. (B. Ruijs, Moerheim, Dedemsvaart, Holland.)

***Pteridophyllum racemosum.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 409.) Papaveraceae. A small glabrous herb. Leaves radical, narrowly obovate, pinnatisect, 4-6 in. long, about 1 in. broad; segments oblong-linear, rounded at the apex. Scape slender, 6-9 in. long, bearing a loose raceme of small white flowers. Japan. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Pteris tremula var. **Duvali.** (R. H. 1913, 147; J. H. F. 1913, 99.) Filices. G. A sporeling from *P. tremula* with a more elegant habit, fronds of the clearest green and crimped. (C. Le Coulteux, Chesnay, Versailles.)

Pyracantha crenulata var. **yunnanensis.** (R. H. 1913, 204, col. t. f. B.) Rosaceae. H. Differs from the type in being more vigorous, in having longer spines, equally persistent larger leaves, corymbs of more numerous small white flowers which have shorter pedicels, and fruits of a much brighter coral red. Yunnan, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.) [Syn. *Crataegus crenulata*, Roxb. var.]

Quercus rubra magnifica. (M. D. G. 1913, 322, f.) Cupuliferae. H. A form in which the leaves of one of the lowest branches are 2 or 3 times as large as the ordinary ones. (H. G. von Carlowitz-Hartitzsch, Heyda, Saxony.)

***Raphiolepis indica** \times **Delacourii.** (R. H. 1913, 343.) Rosaceae. G. Three unnamed forms of a hybrid with this parentage are described, having respectively red, salmon-rose, and white flowers. (P. Nabonnand, Golfe Juan, France.)

Rhipsalis rosea. (*M. K.* 1913, 156.) Cactaceae. *G.* A shrubby non-climbing species, up to 10 in. high. Branches 2-4 together, pendulous; lower joints 3-5-angled with somewhat concave sides, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; upper joints spatulate, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with somewhat convex sides, not winged, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad at the apex. Flowers solitary, fragrant. Perianth rotate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, rose. See *Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift*, vi. 717, t. 28. Brazil. (Stockholm B. G.)

***Rhododendron argyrophyllum.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 526; *Veitch*, *N. H. P.* 1913, 12.) Ericaceae. *H.* Very variable in habit. Leaves lanceolate, dark green above, silvery grey beneath. Western China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Rhododendron calophyllum.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 544; *Veitch*, *N. H. P.* 1913, 12.) *H.* A strong-growing species, 6-20 ft. high, or often forming a tree. Bark cinnamon-red, passing to pale brown with age. Leaves large, oblong - lanceolate. Inflorescences large, loose. Pedicels long, deep scarlet. Flowers rose-pink. Western China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Rhododendron coreanum.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 259.) *H.* Allied to *R. ledifolium*, but the leaves are less hairy, the pedicels and calyx are not glandular-hairy, the calyx-lobes are ovate-oblong or oblong and obtuse instead of being lanceolate and acute, and the purple-lilac corolla, spotted on the upper part with purple-brown, is smaller (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. across). Corea. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Rhododendron Davidii.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii., 192.) *H.* A handsome species, much branched, flowering freely when only 18 in. high. Leaves 4 in. long, 1 in. broad, somewhat shining above, slightly ferruginous below. Inflorescences up to 12-flowered, flat, with the flowers more or less in a ring. Corolla campanulate, bright rose, deeper in colour on the outside. Western China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Rhododendron Davidsonianum.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 515.) *H.* A new species allied to *R. chartophyllum*, from which it differs in its usually broader leaves, densely clothed on the under side by tawny scales, shorter pedicels (only $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long), and smaller flowers. These are campanulate-funnel-shaped, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and broad, rose-coloured, and are 5-lobed to the middle. Western China. (*Kew.*)

Rhododendron edinense. See *R. palidum*.

***Rhododendron emasculum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 230.) *H.* A new name proposed for a plant which has been in gardens for some years as *R. dahuricum sempervirens*. It is believed to be a hybrid of which *R. dahuricum* is probably one of the parents.

***Rhododendron haematocheilum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 214; *B. M.* t. 8518.) A new species which has recently appeared in cultivation under the name of *R. Davidii*. It is closely allied to *R. Fargesii*, from which it may be distinguished by the glabrous ovary. Leaves oblong, rounded or obtuse, apiculate, rounded or subcordate at the base, about 3 in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, glabrous. Pedicels $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, sparingly hairy. Calyx very short. Corolla in bud almost blood-red, rich carmine when expanded; tube 1 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across at the apex; limb 7-lobed. China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*) [*R. oreodoxa*, Franchet.]

***Rhododendron Hanceanum.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 517; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) *H.* A dwarf dense-growing species. Leaves obovate to lanceolate or lanceolate-ovate, shining to dull green above, densely or sparsely lepidote, reddish when young. Flowers clear yellow. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; *H. A. Hesse*, Weener, Hanover.)

Rhododendron Hunnewellianum. (*Pl. Wils.* i. 535; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) *H.* Shrub $6\frac{1}{2}-16$ ft. high. Branches at first covered by a grey floccose tomentum, finally glabrescent. Leaves coriaceous, oblanceolate, $3-4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, up to 1 in. broad, glabrous above, slightly wrinkled when mature, covered beneath by a whitish woolly tomentum. Flowers several, in an umbel-like raceme, medium-sized, white. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; *H. A. Hesse*, Weener, Hanover.)

***Rhododendron hypoglaucum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 192.) *H.* Leaves dull green, elliptic, acute, slightly cordate at the base, 2-3 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}-1$ in. broad. Inflorescences about 10-flowered. Corolla snow-white, with a small crimson blotch over the gland at the base of the tube, rather broadly campanulate; segments notched. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Rhododendron longesquamatum.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 529; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) *H.* A very striking and rather variable species. It is very compact in

- habit, with brown-felted young branches. Leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, coriaceous, dark green, densely covered with a brown woolly tomentum when young. Flowers medium-sized, rose-pink. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- **Rhododendron longistylum*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 514; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. A pretty species allied to *R. micranthum*, but the small oblanceolate or oblong-lanceolate leaves are less lepidote, and the numerous whitish flowers, arranged in an umbellate raceme, are larger and differently shaped. It is remarkable for the great length of its pistil. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- **Rhododendron lutescens*.** (*J. H. F.* 1913, 162.) H. Shrub about 3 ft. high, with slender branches. Leaves persistent, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers in the axils of the upper leaves. Corolla 2-2½ in. across, very open, beautiful clear yellow with some greenish-yellow spots towards the base of the uppermost lobe. Stamens 10; filaments pilose at the base. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)
- **Rhododendron moupinense*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 525; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. A dwarf shrub with short hairy young branches. Leaves small, ovate to elliptic, thick, dark green, hairy when young. Flowers white, medium-sized. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- **Rhododendron nigropunctatum*.** (*B. M. t.* 8529.) H. Closely allied to *R. intricatum*, which, on its first appearance in cultivation, was supposed to be *R. nigropunctatum*. It has a similar very dwarf habit, small leaves and flowers, but the latter are solitary or in pairs, the calyx-lobes are longer, and the stamens and style more exserted. Szechuan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- Rhododendron oreodoxa*.** See *R. haematocheilum*.
- **Rhododendron pachytrichum*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 530; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. A compact-growing shrub. Branches long, covered when young with brown woolly hairs. Leaves narrow, deep green; petiole hairy. Flowers white. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- **Rhododendron pallidum*.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 230, 264, 332, 343.) H. Possibly a hybrid between *R. virgatum* and *R. hirsutum*. It has been in cultivation for several years under the name of *R. virgatum album*. [= *R. edinense*; *G. C.* 1913, liii. 264; not *R. edinense* of *G. C.* 1892, xii. 762, which is a hybrid between *R. Nuttallii* and *R. Henryanum*.]
- **Rhododendron polylepis*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 521; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. This is an earlier name for the species included in the 1910 list as *R. Harrovianum*.
- **Rhododendron Ririei*.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1913, 12.) H. A distinct species. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, deep green above, grey beneath. Flowers white, about 10, borne in short racemes. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- **Rhododendron Searsiae*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 522, *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. Shrub growing to 27 ft high. Leaves oblanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 1½-3½ in. long, ½-1 in. broad, finally glabrous above, glaucescent and sprinkled with brown scales beneath. Flowers 4-8 in an umbel, 1-1½ in. long, 1½-1¾ in. across, white or pale purple. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- **Rhododendron yanthinum*.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 519; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) H. An earlier name for the species included in the 1907 list as *R. Benthamianum*.
- Rhodospatha Forgetii*.** (*K. B.* 1913, 358.) Araceae. S. Stem climbing. Leaves spreading; blade oblong-lanceolate, 16-20 in. long; petiole about 12 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. long. Spathe broadly elliptic, 6 in. long, dirty pale rose-white outside, dirty rose inside. Costa Rica. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Rhynchostylis retusa alba*.** (*O. W.* iii. 74, f.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers entirely white. (G. H. Müller-Abeken, The Hague, Holland.)
- Ritala himalaica*.** (*O. R.* 1913, 175.) Orchidaceae. G. Stems somewhat branched. Leaves lanceolate. Flowers axillary and solitary, inconspicuous, under ½ in. across, whitish-green, with purple margins to the petals and a yellow swollen apex to the lip. Himalaya. (Kew.)
- Robinia Hartwigii*.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 1.) Leguminosae. H. Possibly a hybrid

between *R. hispida* and *R. viscosa*. It is distinct in having the shoots so densely leafy and the rachis of the leaves densely clothed with stalked glands. Racemes densely flowered, about 3 in. long, including the short peduncle. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, purple-rose and whitish. Origin unknown. (W. von Goertze, Gross-Beuthen, Kr. Teltow, Germany.)

**Rosa persetosae*. (*K. B.* 1913, 263.) Rosaceae. H. A new species of the section *Cinnamomeae* and allied to *R. acicularis*, from which it differs in having smaller flowers arranged in lax panicles. The flowers are deep rose and are 1 in. across. China. (Paul & Son.)

**Rosa sertata*. (*B. M.* t. 8473; *G. C.* 1913, liv. 166, f. 63.) H. A new species differing from *R. Webbiana* in its laxer habit, in having a few straight slender stipulary thorns and a more slender beaked fruit. From *R. Willmottae* it differs in being much larger in all its parts. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. long, 7-11-foliolate; leaflets elliptic or elliptic-oblong. Flowers showy, rose or rose-purple, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Fruits ovoid, narrowed at the top, deep red, about 3 in. long, crowned by the persistent sepals. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Rosa setipoda*. (*Veitch*, *N. H. P.* 1913, 5.) H. A robust species, growing to a height of 7-10 ft. Flowers single, silvery pink, shaded rose, produced in clusters of 9-16. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Rosa stellata*. (*G. M.* 1913, 74.) H. Young stems furnished with stellate trichomes. Leaves mostly trifoliate; leaflets more or less truncate and sharply toothed at the apex, cuneiform at the base. Flowers large and showy, deep rose-purple. Fruits large, bearing strong slender prickles; walls not fleshy, but corky; orifice $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Southern New Mexico. (T. D. A. Cockerell, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.; A. R. Wallace.)

Rudbeckia purpurea tubiflora. (*Jard.* 1913, 22.) Compositae. H. Flower-heads large, with long tubular brilliant dark purple florets. (M. Gauguin, Orleans.)

**Ruellia Harveyana*. (*B. M.* t. 8485.) Acanthaceae. S. A new species allied to *R. lactea*. It is a perennial herb, with slender trailing or ascending stems. Leaves petiolate, oblong or elliptic-oblong, 2-3 in. long, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, softly pubescent. Flowers axillary, sessile, produced one at a time. Corolla pale lilac, with white

throat and tube, narrowly cylindric below, broader above, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lobes elliptic-rounded, subequal, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Mexico. (Kew.)

Saccolabium glomeratum. (*K. B.* 1913, 342; *G. C.* 1913, liv. 317, f. 116.) Orchidaceae. S. Stems trailing, often 1-3 ft. long. Leaves distichous, lanceolate, nearly 4 in. long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad at the base. Racemes axillary, densely many-flowered, about 1 in. long, pubescent. Flowers small, yellow, spotted with brownish-red on the sepals and petals, and striped with a similar colour on the side lobes of the lip. Borneo. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.)

**Salix Bockii*. (*K. B.* 1913, 167.) Salicaceae. H. An ornamental dwarf species, densely branched and very leafy. Leaves oblong or oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, mucronate, dark green and glabrescent above, silvery with silky appressed hairs beneath. Catkins 1-2 in. long, produced in October and November before the fall of the leaves. Bracts narrowly lanceolate, obtuse. Male flowers of 2 stamens. Filaments united by the whole or nearly the whole of their length. China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

**Salix Medemii* var. *longifrons*. (*Gfl.* 1913, 242.) H. Differs from the type in having very long narrow leaves. Persia. (Jena B. G.)

Salix zygostemon. (*Gfl.* 1913, 242.) H. Probably a natural hybrid between *S. purpurea* and *S. Medemii*. The form in cultivation, distinguished as f. *melanoclada*, has a dark-coloured bark, while the typical form (*xanthoclada*) has a yellow bark. The densely villous male catkins are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and the female catkins, also densely villous, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Persia. (Jena B. G.)

**Sansevieria conspicua*. (*K. B.* 1913, 306.) Liliaceae. S. A stemless herb. Leaves 3-5, lanceolate, 9-24 in. long, green on both sides, with dark lines above and rusty-brown margins. Inflorescence racemose, 18-20 in. high. Flowers 2 or 3 together in fascicles, white. Perianth-tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; lobes linear, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. British East Africa. (Kew.)

Saponaria ocymoides versicolor. (*R. H.* 1913, 302, f. 109.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A form in which the flowers are at first pure white, afterwards passing to rose. It originated by crossing a white-flowering variety and *S. ocymoides splendens*. (Ph. L. de Vilmorin, Verrières-le-Buisson, France.)

- Sargentodoxa cuneata.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 351.) Berberidaceae. H. A climbing shrub, up to 23 ft. high. Leaves deciduous, 3-foliolate, glabrous; leaflets rhomboid, rhomboid-obovate, or obliquely ovate, 3-5 in. long or more; petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. long. Male flowers yellow, fragrant, in pendulous many-flowered racemes. Sepals 6, narrowly oblong, 5-6 lin. long. Female flowers unknown. Syn. *Holboellia cuneata*, Oliver. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum.)
- Sarracenia Brucei.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 357; *G. M.* 1913, 394.) Sarracenaceae. G. Similar in form to *S. Arwrightii*. Pitchers trumpet-shaped, not ventricose, nearly 2 ft. long, deep crimson when young, later veined in the upper half with crimson; lid spreading horizontally, large, white, heavily veined with crimson, shaded with green in the centre, richly frilled on the margin. Flowers green, with the reverse of the sepals shaded crimson. (A. J. A. Bruce.)
- Sarracenia Diesneriana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 43, f. 18.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. Courtii* and *S. flava*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Sarracenia Laschkei.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 43, f. 18.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. Courtii* and *S. Mooreana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Sarracenia schoenbrunnensis.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 43.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. Courtii* and *S. Cookeana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Sarracenia Umlaufiana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 43.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. Courtii* and *S. Wrigleyana*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Sarracenia Vetteriana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 43.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. illustrata* and *S. Stevensii*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Sarracenia Vogeliana.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 42 f. 18.) G. Garden hybrid between *S. Courtii* and *S. Stevensii*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- Saxifraga decipiens bristoleana.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 224.) Saxifragaceae. H. Flowers bright crimson. (T. Kitley.)
- Saxifraga Grandfieldii.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 357; *G. M.* 1913, 304.) H. A hybrid of unrecorded parentage. Leaves in basal rosettes, encrusted, ligulate, 1 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Peduncle 15 in. long, bearing a spreading inflorescence of pure white flowers. (Sir E. Hambro.)
- Scabiosa caucasica magnifica.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 162; *G. M.* 1913, 674, f.) Dipsaceae. H. Flower-heads darker in colour than in the typical form, saucer-shaped, frilled at the margin, with the outer florets very evenly overlapping one another. (Cocker & Co.)
- Schizandra rubriflora.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 412; *M. D. G.* 1913, 269.) Magnoliaceae. H. A strong-growing climbing shrub, reaching a height of 20 ft. Leaves rather large, oblong-ovate to narrowly elliptic, deep green, reddish on the margin; petiole red, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Flowers axillary, solitary, red-brown, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- *Schizandra spheanthra.** (*Pl. Wils.* i. 414; *M. D. G.* 1913, 270.) H. A climbing shrub, 9-16 ft. high. Branches slender, reddish-brown. Leaves broadly obovate or broadly elliptic, minutely toothed or rarely entire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. broad; petiole $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, red. Flowers axillary, solitary, greenish-yellow, up to about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)
- Schombolaelia tibibrosa.** (*O. W.* iii. 275.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *Schomburgkia tibicinis* and *Laelia tenebrosa*. (Charlesworth & Co.)
- Schombo - laelio - cattleya schoenbrunnensis.** (*O. G. Z.* 1913, 92.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *Schomburgkia rosea* and *Laelio-cattleya Lucia*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)
- *Schomburgkia Wallisii.** (*O. R.* 1913, 154.) Orchidaceae. S. Very much like *S. Iueddemannii* in habit, but the lip is different in structure and colour; it has broad obtuse side lobes and a very acute front lobe, and all the lobes are brown at the apex. Colombia. (Kew.)
- Senecio dictyonurus.** (Bees, *Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 15.) Compositae. H. Leaves mostly radical, petiolate, broadly ovate or suborbicular, 4-10 in. long, 3-7 in. broad, glaucous, distinctly veined with yellow. Stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. high. Flower-heads somewhat resembling those of *S. pulcher*, but the colour is rich yellow. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)
- Senecio Kirkii.** (*B. M.* t. 8524.) H. (?) An erect shrub, 7-15 ft. high. Leaves linear-oblongate or

obovate, toothed or entire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Corymbs 4–12 in. or sometimes as much as 3 ft. across. Flower-heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 in. across, each with about 10 spreading ray-florets. New Zealand. (T. A. Dorrien-Smith.)

***Senecio stenocephalus.** (B. M. t. 8472.) H. Closely related to *S. Ligularia*, of which it has been regarded as a variety, but it may be distinguished by the narrower bracts and the fewer flower-heads, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across and have 1–5 bright yellow ray-florets. The variety *comosus* was introduced in 1881. Japan and Northern China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Sibiraea laevigata var. **angustata.** (Pl. Wils. i. 455.) Rosaceae. H. Differs from the type (*Spiraea laevigata*, L.) in the narrower leaves and shortly pubescent inflorescence. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Sigmatostalix bicornuta. (K. B. 1913, 342.) Orchidaceae. S. Resembles *S. graminea* in habit, but it differs in having a much broader lip, and the petals are furnished at the base with a short conical tooth. Flowers small, yellow, with a deep purple-red stripe on the dorsal sepal and petals. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Silene rosiflora.** (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 111.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A perennial herb, 6–12 in. high. Leaves scarcely petiolate, lanceolate, up to 1 in. long and 5 lin. broad. Inflorescence terminal, lax, about 3 in. long, densely glandular-pubescent. Corolla rose, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.; Edinburgh B. G.)

Sobralia schoenbrunnensis. (O. G. Z. 1913, 92.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *S. xantholeuca* var. *superba* and *S. macrantha*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

Solanum Capsicastrum Melvinii. (G. C. 1913, liii. 101, f. 50.) Solanaceae. G. A free-growing variety with narrower leaves than in the type, and slightly smaller conical acute berries, borne in clusters of 3 or 4. (T. E. Grey & Co., Boston, U.S.A.)

***Solenostemon Godefroyae.** (B. M. t. 8511.) Labiatae. S. A new species which has been in cultivation since 1903 under the name of *Coleus Godefroyae*. It is a herb, up to 2 ft. high. Leaves very broadly ovate or deltoid ovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

broad; petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Racemes terminal, spiciform, 6–7 in. long. Corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, blue. Congo and Angola. (F. Sander & Sons, Kew.)

Sophrocattleya schoenbrunnensis. (O. G. Z. 1913, 92.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Bowringiana* and *Sophranitis cernua*. (Schönbrunn Hofgarten.)

***Sorbaria arborea** var. **glabrata.** (Pl. Wils. i. 48; R. H. 1913, 118.) Rosaceae. H. "Differs from the type chiefly in its glabrous foliage." Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Spartium junceum ochroleucum. (M. D. G. 1913, 214.) Leguminosae. H. A form with whitish flowers. Italy. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Spathoglottis edinensis.** (G. M. 1913, 970.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *S. Fortunei* and *S. pulchra*. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Spiraea arborea** var. **grandis.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 94; G. M. 1913, 601, 603, f.) Rosaceae. H. Leaflets in about 9 pairs, lanceolate, about 4 in. long and 1 in. broad. Inflorescences very large (18 in. long and 15–18 in. broad at the base), conical. Flowers densely crowded, small, creamy white. Central China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.) [*Sorbaria arborea*, C. K. Schneider, var. *grandis*.]

Spiraea calcicola. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 131.) H. A new species resembling *S. arcuata* in habit, and remarkable for its long slender curved branches with very small obovate usually entire leaves. Inflorescence very narrow, about 5 in. long, consisting of 12–15 fascicles, each of which includes 6–8 flowers. Flowers white, deep rose outside. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Spiraea digitata nana. (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 20, f.) H. Plant only about 9 in. high. Flowers soft rose-pink. (Bees, Ltd.)

Spiraea Miyabel glabrata. (Pl. Wils. i. 454; Lemoine Cat. 1913–14, No. 189, 7.) H. A bush 3–6 ft. high. Leaves ovate to ovate-oblong, cuneate at the base, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, clear green. Flowers white, in compact glabrous corymbs. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Spiraea myrtilloides. (*Pl. Wils. i.* 440; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 7.) *H.* A graceful species resembling *S. alpina*. It is a much-branched shrub, 6-10 ft. high, with divaricate branches. Leaves oval, oval-oblong, or obovate-oblong, entire, 3-5 lin. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin. broad. Inflorescence umbellate-racemose, many-flowered, dense. Flowers white, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Spiraea Rosthornii. (*Pl. Wils. i.* 451; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 7.) *H.* Shrub, 3-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Leaves triangular, 2 in. long, strongly toothed. Flowers in corymbs. Possibly only a pubescent variety of *S. longigemmis*. Western China. Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Spiraea Sargentiana. (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 426; *G. M.* 1913, 473.) *H.* A shrubby free-flowering species forming an irregularly rounded bush about 3 ft. high. Leaves round to lanceolate, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2- or 3-toothed at the obtuse apex, thin, pale green, slightly tomentose beneath. Corymbs 1-3 in. across, densely flowered. Flowers creamy white, scarcely more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Western China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

Stanhopea grandiflora. (*O. R.* 1912, 172; *B. M. t.* 8517.) Orchidaceae. *S.* This is *S. grandiflora*, Rehb. f., a species allied to *S. oculata*, but distinguished by the broader, not gradually attenuated, hypophyll of the lip. *S. grandiflora*, Lindl., is a different plant, now regarded as a form of *S. eburnea*. Ecuador. (Sir Frank Crisp.)

***Stapelia longipedicellata.** (*K. B.* 1913, 303.) Asclepiadaceae. *G.* Stems crowded, erect, 4-6 in. long, 4-angled; angles toothed. Cymes pedunculate, 2-4-flowered. Corolla $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, deeply 5-lobed; tube small, purplish; lobes spreading, lanceolate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, blackish. Syn. *S. kwebensis* var. *longipedicellata*, Berger. German South-west Africa. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt; Kew.)

***Statice Suworowii alba.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 426; *G. M.* 1913, 473, 477, f.) Plumbaginaceae. *H.* A form with white flowers. (R. C. Notcutt.)

***Stelis barbata.** (*K. B.* 1913, 141.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A new species differing from *S. Endressii* in having long-bearded sepals and a tridenticulate lip. Its flowers are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. across, ochreous green, with purple

hairs and red-purple blotches. Costa Rica. (Kew.)

***Streptocarpus cyaneus.** (*B. M. t.* 8521.) Gesneraceae. *G.* Most nearly allied to *S. Rexii*, but the scape is always 2-flowered, and the corolla, which has a much shorter tube, is different in colour, varying from pale lavender or blue to rose-pink or rosy mauve, with a few streaks of red on the 3 lower lobes and a blotch of yellow in the throat. Transvaal. (W. E. Ledger; Kew.)

***Streptocarpus orientalis.** (*G. C.* 1913, liii. 214; *B. M. t.* 8526.) *G.* Herb with a solitary erect simple stem 6-16 in. high. Leaves opposite, membranous, usually ovate or elliptic-ovate, toothed, 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, glandular-pilose. Inflorescence axillary, several-flowered. Corolla purple outside, paler within; tube rather more than 1 in. long; limb about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. The only Asiatic species known. Siam. (Kew.)

***Strongylodon pseudolucidus.** (*B. M. t.* 8494.) Leguminosae. *G.* A climbing shrub with flowers resembling those of some Erythrinae. Leaves 3-foliolate, nearly 5 in. long; leaflets more or less ovate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Racemes axillary, up to 3 in. long. Flowers bright red, about 1 in. long. Madagascar, Ceylon, North Australia, &c. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Styrax dasyanthus. (*Pl. Wils. i.* 289; *M. D. G.* 1913, 272.) Styracaceae. *H.* A bush or small tree, with slender but firm yellowish-green young branches. Leaves sessile, elliptic, acuminate, toothed, shining yellowish-green. Flowers pure white, fragrant. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

***Syringa Komarowii.** (*Pl. Wils. i.* 301; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 7.) Oleaceae. *H.* Grows to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high or more. Branches brown, lenticillate. Leaves broad, crimped, coriaceous. Flowers bright rose-mauve or reddish-purple. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

***Syringa Wilsonii.** (*Pl. Wils. i.* 300; *R. H.* 1913, 118; *Lemoine Cat.* 1913-14, No. 185, 41.) *H.* A new species belonging to the section *Villosae*. Shrub 6-23 ft. high. Branchlets glabrous. Leaves membranous, elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic-ovate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. long, 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, acuminate; petiole about 5 lin. long. In-

florescences terminal, up to 6 in. long. Flowers white or lilac. Corollatube 4-5 lin. long; lobes oblong, 2-2½ lin. long, finally spreading or reflexed. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

***Tanacetum adenanthum.** (N. B. G. *Edinb.* v. 187; *Bees, Cat.* No. 41, 1913, 16.) Compositae. H. Plant densely tufted, 6-12 in. high, strongly aromatic. Leaves finely divided, 5-8 lin. long, clothed with white silky hairs. Flower-heads bright orange-yellow, about ¼ in. across, in loose corymbs. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Tanacetum quercifolium. (N. B. G. *Edinb.* viii. 119.) H. A very distinct new species, with leaves resembling in form those of the English Oak, and a large conspicuous inflorescence. Lower leaves 4-6 in. long. Flower-heads about 2 lin. long and 1½ lin. broad, containing about 20 yellow florets. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Thalictrum Purdomii. (K. B. 1913, 39.) Ranunculaceae. H. A new species very closely allied to *T. minor*, but the pedicels are slenderer and longer, the flowers larger, and the sepals acute or acuminate. Sepals greenish, ovate-lanceolate, 2½ lin. long. North China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Thunbergia Gibsonii.** (G. C. 1913, liii. 333; *Gard.* 1913, 272, 406.) Acanthaceae. G. Stems prostrate. Leaves triangular, about 1 in. long, firm in texture, glossy above. Peduncles axillary, erect, purplish, 3 in. long. Flowers solitary, clear yellow, about 1½ in. across, each with a pair of inflated and united crimson-stained bracts. British East Africa. (W. Van de Weyer.)

***Thymus Herba-barona.** (G. M. 1913, 82.) Labiatae. H. Remarkable in having an odour resembling that of caraway seed. It has a spreading habit, with twiggy branches somewhat more erect than those of *T. Chamaedrys*. Corsica.

***Thymus odoratissimus.** (G. M. 1913, 82.) H. One of the handsomest species of the genus. It has a powerful fragrance, a spreading habit with prostrate-ascending stems, and long inflorescences of pale purple flowers. South Russia. (Mrs. W. H. Stansfield.)

***Tilia tonsura.** (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 15.) Tiliaceae. H. A small tree, with a neat habit and small cuspidate bright green pubescent leaves, serrate on the margin. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Trichocentrum panamense. (K. B. 1913, 341.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species anomalous in the shape of its spur, which is very short, dilated, and divided at the apex into 4 short lobes. Flowers light green, with a white lip, bearing a red-purple blotch at the base, and a yellowish spur. Sepals and petals about 1 in. long. Lip ½ in. long. Panama. (Mrs. Lipscomb.)

Trichostema Purpusi. (M. G. Z. 1913, 158, ff.) Labiatae. G. A somewhat woody much-branched free-flowering perennial, 1½-1¾ ft. high. Leaves shortly petiolate, ovate, ¾-1¼ in. long, 5-7½ lin. broad, dark green. Cymes axillary, pedunculate, few-flowered, forming terminal loose leafy panicles. Corolla showy, scarlet, shortly hairy, about ¾ in. long; upper lip helmet-shaped, 3-lobed; lower lip pendulous. Stamens much exerted. South-west Mexico. (M. Herb, Naples.)

***Tricyrtis stolonifera.** (G. C. 1913, liv. 261, 278; G. M. 1913, 781.) Liliaceae. H. H. Flowers and foliage somewhat similar to those of *T. hirta*, but the inflorescence is more spreading and is 5 ft. high. Flowers purplish, with darker spots, furnished at the base with 3 double-pouched nectaries. Formosa. (H. J. Elwes.)

Tritoma gracilis. See *Kniphofia gracilis*.

Tropaeolum pinnatum f. bimaculata. (Gfl. 1913, 281.) Geraniaceae. G. A form in which the 2 upper petals bear a dark blood-red blotch. The petioles and peduncles are also red. The yellow-flowered form of the hybrid is distinguished as *f. lutea*. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

***Tsuga chinensis.** (Veitch, N. H. P. 1913, 15.) Coniferae. H. "A fine conifer distinguished by its spreading branches, entire linear leaves, and large subglobose cones." Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Veronica spicata rosea. (Bees, Cat. No. 41, 1913, 20.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A form with rose-coloured flowers. (Bees, Ltd.)

Viburnum acerifolium var. glabrescens. (M. D. G. 1913, 263.) Capri-

foliaceae. H. Leaves glabrous except for the hairs on the nerves and in the axils of the nerves. North Carolina.

***Viburnum dasyanthum.** (Sargent, *T. & S.* ii. 103, t. 149; *M. D. G.* 1913, 272.) H. A shrub about 8 ft. high. Leaves membranous, ovate or elliptic to oblong, long-acuminate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. long, $1-2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, remotely denticulate. Corymbs terminal, lax, 3-4 in. across. Corolla campanulate-rotate, densely villous outside, very small. Fruits ovoid, red. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; H. A. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Viburnum Harryanum. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 263; *Veitch N. H. P.* 1913, 15.) H. Allied to *V. foetidum*, but easily distinguished from other species by the small leaves, which reach only about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and 5 lin. in breadth. Flowers small, white. Fruit black. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Viburnum pubescens var. **affine.** (*M. D. G.* 1913, 263.) H. Differs from the type in having the leaves nearly glabrous beneath, with petioles only 2-6 lin. long. Missouri and Iowa. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Viola gracilis minuta. (*J. of H.* 1913, lxvii. 155.) Violaceae. H. A.

form remarkable for its diminutive leaves and flowers. (P. S. Hayward.)

Vitis pulchra. (*M. D. G.* 1913, 258.) Ampelidaceae. A new species resembling *V. Coignetiae* and *V. amurensis* in the large leaves and hairiness. It is a handsome plant with simple or more or less 3-lobed coarsely serrate leaves, 7-8 in. long, 9-10 in. broad, villous beneath. When young the shoots are crimson. Later the leaves become a glossy bronze-green, purple beneath, afterwards deep green. China or Japan. (J. Veitch & Sons; Arnold Arboretum.) [Syn. *V. flexuosa major*; J. R. H. S. xxviii. 393.]

***Xylobium ecuadorensis.** (*K. B.* 1913, 341.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species allied to *X. foveatum*, from which it is distinguished by its smaller flowers and broader lip with 3 keels. The flowers are uniformly light yellow, with segments 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Ecuador. (Mrs. Lipscomb.)

***Xylobium elatum.** (*K. B.* 1913, 341.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species characterised by its tall habit, the scape being as much as 3 ft. high and the leaves correspondingly large. Flowers dull pale green, heavily marked with brown on the back of the segments, with the very prominent tubercles on the lip dark brown. Sepals and petals 7-9 lin. long. Lip 3-lobed, 6 lin. broad. Peru. (F. Sander & Son.)